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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

The G. A. R. of Maine have adopted a new ritual.

Keno suppressed in Columbus, Georgia.

Admiral Farragut and wife are in San Francisco.

Balfe, the composer, is at present residing in Paris.

Boucicault has a new drama called the "Electric Telegraph."

Large consignments of California fruit are reaching Chicago.

Revd. P. Stanton, formerly of Kansas, talks of going back there.

The corn crop in East Tennessee is suffering greatly for want of rain.

Mr. Theodore Tilton is effecting lecture engagements against next winter.

Nashville "Under the Gaslight" is having a revival of the Johnny Allen kind.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* calls Governor Bullock "His Excrescency."

A very stirring camp meeting is being held at Trotter's Landing, on the Tennessee river.

Mr. Bigelow assumes the duties of chief editor of the New York *Times* next week.

Governor J. M. Ashley, of Montana Territory, was at Sandusky, Ohio, on Monday last.

There are 84326764859319853804286657-9341855690478527 more flies this year than last, by actual count.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa, omit any mention of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Whisky caused Scafoam Swift to kill Jesse Y. Foster, in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, on the 21st instant.

Robert M. Simpson was severely injured by being thrown from his horse, in Holly Springs, the other day.

J. K. Clingan, candidate for Senator from the Cleveland district, has withdrawn from the canvass.

John Griffin, executed for murder at Hamilton, Ohio, Thursday, declared his innocence to the last.

The Kansas City *Bulletin*, the office of which was recently burned, is afoot once more "revived and remodeled."

General James G. Spears, a gentleman well known in East Tennessee, died at his residence near Pikeville, Bledsoe county, on the 22d inst.

Herr Albert Pieczonka is the name of a new pianist whose name is beginning to be favorably mentioned by the London critics.

Gottschalk has lately given a very successful concert at Rio de Janeiro, which was attended by Don Pedro and the Imperial family.

It is announced that the new Jansome cabs will be in readiness for use in New York in large numbers by the end of September.

A saddle-colored youth and a lilly-white dame recently eloped in Washington county, Indiana, causing a profound sensation.

A lady in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has made seven thousand vests within the past twenty-five years, by hand-work alone.

A Jacksonville (Illinois) husband the other day struck his wife on the head and threw her into the river. She was rescued and he arrested.

Frank W. Ballard, who recently robbed a New York insurance company of sixty-three thousand dollars, was one of the "model" young men.

Mrs. E. A. Bourne, of Boston, has two of the handsomest ponies at Newport. They are just nine hands high.

An Omaha special of the twenty-ninth says: "The sale of Union Pacific land is progressing favorably. Over 6,000 acres was sold yesterday and about 3,000 to-day, principally to actual settlers."

E. Hunter, of Hindsdale, Massachusetts, has sued the *Agricultural* newspaper for libel, in comparing him to Gumbridge & Co., the gift enterprise swindlers. Damages are laid at twenty thousand dollars.

General N. Banks and Honorable B. F. Wade are at the head of a movement which has for its object the preventing of the sailing of the gunboats now building in the country for the Spanish Government.

From the Columbus *Sun*, we glean that the Savannah and Memphis railroad has been graded fifteen miles west from Opelika—work worth $105,000.

The editor of the Burlington *Argus* crows lustily over a new baby in his house, and says: "Another Democratic voter, when women's rights prevail in Radical Iowa."

Secretary Robeson unofficially announces that he won't annul the anomalous naval nomenclature of his friend Borie, which Congress, however, will do when it comes together.

Miss Lizzie Price, the actress, formerly playing at the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia, was recently married in New York to Mr. William Wintle, a rich young man.

Few but the oldest inhabitants can remember the old-fashioned drink called "perry," which was made from the juice of the old button pear, now nearly extinct. This drink, up to a certain point of fermentation, was more exhilarating than champagne.

It is surprising that President Juarez should procrastinate in appointing a Minister to the United States, as well as a Commissioner for the settlement of the American claims, the amount of which is said to involve hundreds of millions of dollars.

For the Sunday Avalanche.

AT LAST.

TO MISS H. G.

Through many months I've waited
Waited all forlorn the while,
Blind to every thing greeted,
Longing only for thy smile.

The months were lonesome, long and dreary,
As they slowly passed away,
And my heart was sad and weary,
Waiting, watching for to-day.

It has dawned; I hail its coming,
As the fainting trav'ler hails—
When out o'er the dark'ning
Wakes one his spirit fails.

In thy absence I have imagined
But one image in my heart,
Hope of life now filling my being,
Ere that image should depart.

Though I felt forlorn and lonely,
Yet one joy was spared to me,
My every thought was thine, lovingly
And 'twas best to think of thee.

Be the star to banish sadness,
Be the light to guide my way,
Be the fount to bring me gladness,
All my troubles to allay.

Yet let that henceforth said ever
Sunlight shall illume my sky—
Again we shall be parted never,
Never, even when we die.

MEMPHIS, July 31, 1869.

"LITTLE BEAUTIFUL!"

(Alice Brevard, born in August.)

INSCRIBED TO MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS D. STOCKTON.

"Little Beautiful!" Wee and white,
Dainty of limb as a fairy sprite,
Born for a cradle of lily flowers,
Swung by elves in woodland bowers.

"Little Beautiful!" Eyes of blue
Brighter than star-gleams on the dew,
Twinkle and dance in innocent glee
Soft in their light of purity.

"Little Beautiful!" Mong snow drops pale
Time not all day in the quiet vale,
A pearly tint no whiter seek
Than the dimpled snow of her brow and cheek.

"Little Beautiful!" The opening rose
A velvet leaf no softer shows,
Than her pouting lip so sweetly thrust,
With its baby kiss in its pert act trust.

"Little Beautiful!" Song of bird,
Or music of fountain softly heard,
Cadence of wind or murmur of sea,
Less I love than her prattling free.

"Little Beautiful!" August flower!
As white these skies thro' the golden hours
All clear and cloudless, pure and fair,
May her young life be 'neath our love and care.

"Little Beautiful!" On her brow
The cross is marked; all free as now
Hold her, O Lord, beneath thy sight
In tempest's shock and darkness' blight!

JULY, 1869. S. S.

The Prince and the Actress—A Romantic Tale of Courtship.

Paris (July 1) Correspondence Court Journal.]

The announcement of the approaching recognition by the Imperial family of Austria of the marriage of Duke Louis of Bavaria with the beautiful Mlle. Mendel, the actress, of Augsbourg, has given a new aim to the theatrical ambition of the ladies of the Paris boards. The visit about to be made by the Empress Elizabeth to the beautiful castle of Lake Stahnberg, where the newly-married couple reside, has become the talk of every *foyer d'artistes* in Europe. They say in the *coulisses* here that her Austrian Majesty was the great promoter of the marriage, the story connected with her brother's love and courtship being romantic enough to excite the strongest interest in her kind and womanly heart, and making it forgetful of all distinction of rank, where an equal share of love and delicacy had been displayed by both the lovers. Miss Mendel, who had preserved her reputation unsullied amid all the perils and temptations of theatrical life, is considered as the most lovely woman in Germany, her beauty being of the true German type, of the peculiar fairness beheld in no other country—golden hair, in soft, silky masses, without the smallest tinge of auburn—pure gold—unburnished; a complexion delicate as the inner petals of the Begal rose—pale pink, scarcely ever seen in nature, and almost impossible to produce by artificial means; lips of deep carnation; teeth small and exquisitely white, and eyebrows of the darkest brown, with eyes of the deepest blue. All this made such an impression on the heart of Duke Louis that from the moment he first beheld her at the Munich Theater he vowed himself to the worship of this new idol. But M'lle. Mendel was valiant in defense of her reputation, and aware of the responsibility incurred by the possession of great talent, she resisted every overture, even that of marriage, on the part of the Duke, well knowing that it was out of his power to contract an alliance of the kind, as much was expected of him by his family. At that time M'lle. Mendel was in the habit of wearing a velvet colar with a clasp ornamented by a single pearl of great value, which had been presented to her by the King of Saxony, and in order to quell all hope of success in the bosom of her royal admirer, she declared to him one day that she had made a vow to bestow her heart and hand on him alone who could match this single pearl with as many others as would form the whole necklace. The declaration was made laughingly, for the fair creature knew well enough the Duke, living fully up to his income, which was but mediocre for his rank, could never accomplish the herculean task, and she laughed more merrily still when she beheld the disconsolate expression of his countenance at the announcement she had made. But soon afterward she heard that the Duke had sold his horses and broken up his establishment—gone to live in the strictest retirement in a small cottage belonging to his brother's park.

That very night, when about to place the velvet band upon her neck, she found, to her great surprise, that a second pearl had been added to the clasp. She knew well enough whence it came, and smiled sadly at the loss of labor she felt sure that Duke Louis was incurring for love's sake. By degrees the velvet band became covered with pearls, all of them as fine as one bestowed by the King of Saxony, until one evening great was the rumor in Augsbourg. The fair Mendel had been robbed; while on the stage, divested of all ornament, in the prison scene, as *Bettina von Arnsdeld*, her dressing-room had been entered, and the velvet collar with its row of priceless pearls had disappeared from the toilet table. The event was so terrible, her nerves so shaken, that in spite of the assurance of the chief police magistrate, who happened to be in the theater at the moment, that he was sure to find the thief in a very short time, for he had the clue already; poor Mlle. Mendel was so overcome by grief that her memory failed her entirely, so that on returning to the stage not a word could she remember of her part! The audience waited for some time in astonishment at the silence maintained by the actress; the actress gazed at the audience in piteous embarrassment, until, by a sudden inspiration, and almost mechanically, indeed, she remembered that she had the rehearsal copy of the play in the pocket of her apron. She drew it forth without hesitation, and began to read from it with the greatest self-possession imaginable. At first the audience knew not whether to laugh or be angry, but presently memory, pathos, forgetfulness, of all but her art had returned to Mlle. Mendel, and in the utterance of one of the most impassioned sentiments of her speech, she flung the rehearsal copy into the orchestra, and went on with her part without pause or hesitation. The applause of the audience was so tremendous that one of the witnesses to the scene has told us that the great monster chandelier in the center of the roof swung to and fro with the vibration. But on her return to her dressing-room the excitement proved too much, and she fainted away. On coming back to consciousness it was to find Duke Louis at her feet, and the head commissaire standing by her side, bidding her take courage, for the pearls had been found. "Where are they?" exclaimed she. "Are you sure that none are missing? Have none been stolen?" Duke Louis then clasped round her neck the string of pearls, complete at last, no longer sewn on to the velvet band, but strung with symmetry, and fastened with a diamond clasp. What more could be done by the devoted lover? He had spared neither pains nor sacrifice to attain his end, and Mlle. Mendel consented to become his wife. The Empress of Austria appears to have been much moved by the story, and suggested the nomination of the bride elect to the title of Baroness de Wallersee, which thus equalized the rank of the dancer, and enabled them to marry without difficulty. They live the most retired life possible in their little chateau on Lake Stahnberg, where the Empress of Austria is about to visit them. They say that the Duchess Louis, of Bavaria, never puts off night or day the necklace of pearls, the clasp of which she had rivetted to her neck, and that in consequence of this peculiarity she is known all through the country round by the name of the Fairy Perlina, from the old German tale of the Magic Pearl.

FOR THE SEXES.

American Girls---French Vices and Virtues---Male Fashions---A Soliloquy.

American Girls.

In America a girl may form a friendly intimacy with any young man she fancies, and though she may not be free from little jests and good-humored joking, there is no injury to her from such intimacy. It is her acknowledged right to enjoy herself after that fashion, and to have what she calls a good time with young men. A dozen such intimacies do not stand in her way when there comes some real adorer who means to marry her, and is able to do so. She rides with these friends, walks with them, and corresponds with them. She goes out to balls and picnics with them, and afterwards lets herself in with a latch-key, while her papa and mamma are abed and asleep, with perfect security. If there be much to be said against the practice, there is something, also, to be said for it. Girls on the continent of Europe, on the other hand, do not dream of making friendship with any man. A cousin will them is as much out of the question as the most perfect stranger. In strict families a girl is hardly allowed to go out with her brother, and I have heard of mothers who thought it indiscreet that a father should be seen alone with his daughter at a theater. All friendships between the sexes must, under such a social code, be looked forward to as post-nuptial joys. Here in England there is a something betwixt the two. The intercourse between young men and girls is free enough to enable the latter to feel how pleasant it is to be able to forget for a while conventional restraints, and to acknowledge how joyous a thing it is to indulge social intercourse in which the ample delight of equal mind meeting equal mind in equal talk is just enhanced by the unconscious remembrance that boys and girls when they meet together may learn to love. There is nothing more sweet in youth than this, nothing more natural, nothing more fitting—nothing, indeed, more essentially necessary for God's purposes with his creatures. Nevertheless, here with us, that is the restriction, and it is seldom that a girl can allow herself the full flow of friendship with a man who is not old enough to be her father, unless he is her lover as well as her friend.—*Anthony Trollope.*

Virtues and Vices of Parisian Women.

A correspondent gives the following description of women in the French capital:

* * * * * *

"The women here look best between nineteen and twenty. After twenty-five they grow tawny and shrivided, and old women in France are more than ugly. To live—which may be the reason they live so long. They don't become thin and over-spiritualized like the Americans, nor stout and prosaic like the English. They wither up and darken, until they bear a close resemblance to smoked hearings. The fairest of the sex are the demi-mondists and cocottes, for the reason, no doubt, that they are exposed to more temptations through their attractiveness and vanity. No good looking girl can be kept in any hotel, store or shop in Paris for any length of time. She is always persuaded to lead the life of a lorette rather than earn her bread by honest industry. So much is this the case that pretty girls can hardly get a place even for it is known that they can't stay in it more than a few days. Their vanity is so easily excited—and they are singularly sentimental whatever their station in life—that when some designing fellow tells them that they are beautiful, and gives them a trinket, their head is fairly turned, and their usefulness as clerks is good forever.

"Homely servants and saleswomen and accountants are in demand, and the demand is freely met, I judge, from the number of sallow, cross-eyed, wrinkled, ungainly creatures I encounter in the cafes, shops and theaters. It speaks ill for the virtues of this community that a woman can't be attractive and keep a position in a public place. Thousands of girls are educated and grow up with the expectation of entering the *demi monde*. They have no hope of marriage. They do not want to work. They have an insatiable fondness for display, for admiration, for pleasure, for affection. The consequence is they go to the arms of the first man who pays well and kisses sweetly. Not trained to virtue, without abhorrence of unchastity, with a code of morals that exist nowhere else, they follow a life of gaiety and pleasure without regret or remorse. If they sin much, they love much. Sensuous and sentimental pagans as they are, when favor deserts and fortune frowns, they kiss their faded flowers and their old love letters, quote a phrase from Lamartine or Dumas, light the charcoal, and are at rest. Who blames them, poor creatures? They are more sinned against than sinning, and all women are; and man, who is always responsible for them, is cruel when he casts at them the smallest stone."

Male Fashions.

The female fashions of to-day are absurd enough; but if anything more absurd than a man's "stove-pipe hat" was ever invented, I would like to see it. Mark its victims, when they remove it from their heads—which they seldom do, the gods know why, unless they are getting into bed; see the red rim across their foreheads, produced by its unwieldy weight and unnecessary inches up in the air; see them occasionally in the street, giving it a cock backwards, when nobody has apple-women are looking, to observe how quickly a gentleman, by that action, may be made into a rowdy; then see them apply their handkerchiefs to their foreheads, to cool off the heat and the pain, and then, with a stoicism worthy of one of Fox's martyrs, replace it and bear the long agony till they get home. Then what garment that ever woman wore, is more ridiculous than a man's shirt, whether buttoning before or buttoning behind, or disfigured with puerile "studs;" whether the stiff collar stands up like a picket on guard, or lays over, with a necktie to tie it suffocatingly over the jugular vein.

Then mark that abomination—a swallow-tailed coat. Heavens! how ugly the fashioned man may look in it! and woe for the plain men, when they intensify their plainness with it!

Then see the knock-kneed and the crooked-legged advertising their deformity in tight pantaloons; and short, fat, barrel men wearing little boys' jackets on their backs! Ah, very female rules this lordly empire. I will find you a male mate, even to the wearing of tight corsets.—*Funny Fern.*

A Boy's Soliloquy About the New Baby.

"Yes, there's another one of 'em up stairs now! I knowed it; 'cause pa told me I must be quiet and sit down in the corner with my book, and mustn't play bolt nor ask Willie Smart to come in and help put my puzzle together. Then there's a cross nurse that's always scolding me for getting in her way, no matter where. Besides, Miss Gadall was here to-day, and she took me on her knee, patted me on the back just like the cook does when I'm choking, and said my nose was another degree out joints but I know better, for this is the third time she told me so, and it is no more out of joint now than it ever was. She's a hateful, gogrie-eyed old maid—that's what she is.

"I saw it, too. It's got a little, red head without any hair, and great deep wrinkles instead of eyes, and when it cries it opens its mouth as wide as though it meant to swallow itself. Pa helped me up on the side of the bed and told me to kiss my dear, pretty little sister; and when I wouldn't, and called it a horrid ugly little thing, he said I was a naughty boy, and then nurse shook me and said I'd ought to be ashamed. I didn't get to kiss my ma at all, I knew better than to try it, for once, when another baby came, I climbed on the bed, and, putting my arms around her neck, hugged and kissed her, but all the time I had my knee right on the baby's head, so I was whipped and put in my crib without any supper because I didn't know it was there.

"Little Annie thinks it's nice to have a new sister, but then she was the baby before, and don't know anything about it. I can remember long, long ago, ma used to call me her 'sweet little darling,' and pa dandled me on his foot, and said I was a 'fine fellow,' and aunt Susan declared that I was a 'perfect little angel;' but then Tom came, and all my pretty toys were given to him 'cause he was the baby, and I was cuffed and scolded by everybody 'cept grandma, and she's good to me yet, though there's been two other new ones since.

"I wonder where all the babies come from? Ma says the Lord sends them. I wish He wouldn't send any more to our house; we've mor'n enough now. It might be nice for them if they could stay little always, but they have to grow big after awhile, and they ain't no better off than the rest of folks. I rather think if I was a baby I'd ask the Lord not to send me where I'd grow any bigger, and then I'd have nothing to do but to lay on my back and chew my toes, and have folks say I was the 'darlingest, cunningest little creature they ever laid eyes on.' That's the way babies are always treated, and it's a deal better than being told one's a good-for-nothing, mischievous little rascal, or a careless, troublesome boy—that it is."

GIANTS.

A Few Wonderful Things About Them.

In 1718 a French academician, named Henrion, endeavored to show a great decrease in the hight of men between the periods of the creation and the Christian Era. Adam, he says, was one hundred and twenty-three feet nine inches high; Eve one hundred and eighteen feet eight inches; Noah, twenty-seven feet; Abraham, twenty feet; Moses, thirteen feet. The allegation about Adam is moderate compared with that made by early Rabbinical writers, who affirm that his head overtopped the atmosphere, and that he touched the Artic Pole with one hand and the Antartic with the other. Traditional memorials of primeval giants still exist in Palestine in the form of graves of enormous dimensions; as the grave of Abel near Damascus, which is thirty-one feet long; that of Seth about the same; and that of Noah, in Lebanon, which is seventy yards in length!

Pliny says that by an earthquake in Crete a mountain was opened, and in it was discovered a skeleton standing upright, fifty-six inches high, which was supposed to be that of Orion or Otus. The same author relates that in the time of Claudius Cæsar there was a man named Gabbras, brought by the Emperor from Arabia to Rome, who was nine feet four inches high, "the tallest man that has been seen in our time." But that man was not to be named in Posio and Sedunilla, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, whose bodies were preserved as curiosities in a museum in the Sallustian Gardens, and each of whom measured in length ten feet three inches.

The Emperor Maximus (very much of a man) was nine feet high, and was in the habit of wearing a bracelet for a thumb ring. His shoe was a foot longer than that of any other man, and his strength was so great that he could draw a carriage which two oxen could not move. He generally ate forty pounds' weight of flesh and drank six gallons of wine every day. Not at all a desirable or profitable guest for the Sir Nicholas Lawsons at the current price of board; though not so tall as one of whom Josephus tells, viz: Eleazar, a Jew who was one of the hostages whom the King of Persia sent to Rome after a peace. The giant was over ten feet high. But these are pigmies compared with him of whom Kircher writes (though this is what Mr. Yankee pilgrim would denominate a whopper.) The skeleton of this giant was dug out of a stone sepulchre near Rome in the reign of the Emperor Henry II, and which by an inscription attached to it, was known to be that of Pallas, who was slain by Surnus, and was higher than the walls of the city! The same author tells us that another skeleton was found near Talermo that must have belonged a man 400 feet high.

In times more modern (1613), some masons digging near the ruins of a castle in Dauphiny, called "The Giant's Field," at the depth of eighteen feet, discovered a brick tomb thirty feet long, twelve feet wide, and eight feet high, on which was a grey stone with the words "Theutobochus Rex" cut thereon. When the tomb was opened they found a human skeleton entire twenty-five feet long, ten feet wide across the shoulders, and five feet deep from the breast to the back. His teeth were about the size of an ox's foot, and his shin-bone measured four feet in length.

Plot, in his "Oxfordshire," 1676, says that a skeleton seventeen feet high was then to be seen in the town hall in Lucerne. It had been found under an oak in Willisau, near the village of Reyden. He instances numerous gigantic bones which had been dug up in England, and adds: "It remains that (notwithstanding their extravagant magnitude) they must have been the bones of men and women; nor does any thing hinder that they may have been of the people called Sussex, concerning whom there have been many and wonderful relations, that there have been men and women of proportionable stature in all ages of the world, down to our own days."

Old Cotton Mather held the belief that there had been in the antediluvian world, men of very prodigious stature, in consequence of the finding of bones and teeth of great size, which he judged to be human, in Albany. He describes one particular grinder weighing four and a half pounds, and a broad, flat fore-tooth four fingers in breadth; also a bone, supposed to be a thigh bone, seventeen feet long, which, with the others, crumbled to pieces as soon as it was exposed to the air.

A grocery in Quebec advertises "the peculiar delicacies of the far off Indies, and the finely flavored and humanizing leaf of the still farther Cathay, the more exciting though not less delicious brew of Brazil, and the spices, sugars and delicious fruits of the Antilles; the sugared condiments and blood-enriching wines of the Mediterranean, and the well-cured and health-restoring fish of our own stormy gulf." So that he means to say is that he sells tea, coffee and codfish cheap for cash.

THE ROSE AND THE CLOD.

"Wait, wait, little Rose;
Buck, buck, little bee,
Nor cross till the coal-cart is yonder."
Said the human clod,
As her eyes glistened sadly,
Does she seem like an angel, I wonder?

Her robe white as snow,
Her locks all a-blow,
Her eyes gold and gray,
Inviting one far away,
Far away toward the shadowed forever.

His face, black and grim,
His eyes blear and dim,
Then sadly and slowly, as saying:
"And, child, you and I
Come never a-nigh
Through all the world's avenues straying.

"You grow into a song,
Your beauty enchants,
And softly on down-lie a-sleeping;
I am not a poet,
Of a coal heaver's cart,
Scarce paying the world for my keeping."

The carman went by,
Little Rose and I
Went laughing across, I remember.
Ah me! never more
Came the little fret o'er,
For a Rose bloomed above in November.

Then through my shut eyes
I saw pearly skies,
Its gates open inward to glory,
Its ramparts of light,
Its vaulters in white,
Its banners that bore the Old Story.

And, lo, as I gazed
At the vision, amazed,
Two souls passed the pearl of the portal.
On earth never were,
I'm there, side by side,
The Rose and the Clod were immortal.

RADICAL WRANGLING.

Terrible Row Among the Jackson Mississippi "Loilists."

[From the Clarion, 28th.]

On Tuesday night the sound of fife and drum drew a crowd to the vicinity of the capitol, when it became known that the "District Republican (Radical) Club would hold a special called meeting in the Senate chamber, for the purpose of transacting important business." Thither the crowd repaired with no evil thought "to mar the wave that rolled across their peaceful breasts." Arriving at the hall the President called the meeting to order, when there was a series of resolutions offered, the purport of which was to "read the Rev. James Lynch out of the party," and to hang and burn him in effigy. Several loyal American citizens supported the resolutions, when Norris, one of the aforesaid "loyal" suggested the propriety of at once proceeding to the execution of the design of the resolutions, and that the fun be had directly in front of the residence of Lynch. At this juncture Henry Mayson appeared upon the scene and demanded that his voice should be heard in the land, and his demand being granted, he proceeded to denounce the whole assembly as a lot of blackguards and disorganized mob, and closed his remarks by saying: "As far as I am concerned, I leave you, and I hope I won't be Ku-Kluxed before I get home."

This was a signal for a general stampede, and in less time than it takes to tell the story, there was scarce a dozen persons remaining in the hall. Reaching the rotunda of the building, high words ensued and a general fisticuff was indulged in amongst the opposing parties, but the Lynch party being in the ascendency, their opponents were very soon vanquished.

Policeman Charles Morgan, (colored) was promptly on the scene, and arrested and confined a number of the beligerents in jail, but the Sheriff, deeming the arrest unjust, released all but two; these two were brought before Justice Peyton Robinson, (colored) yesterday morning, who fined them eight dollars each.

The Ecumenical Council—Subjects to be Discussed.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* contains the following:

The arrangements for the Ecumenical Council begin to assume shape. There will be a certain number of preliminary councils held, according to the Perseveranza, each of which will be presided over by a cardinal specially named by the Pope as his *locum tenes*, and the results will then be proclaimed in canonical laws in the session held over by the Pope himself. There will be about ten of these sessions, but they are not to be a "clerical parliament," but assemblies, to which certain propositions will be read, and which will vote upon them by acclamation and without any discussion whatsoever. The programme, as at present fixed, gives for the respective sessions the following subjects:

1. Pantheism, rationalism, naturalism, absolute rationalism, in nine theses; 2, moderate rationalism, in seven theses; 3, indifferentism, toleratism, in four theses; 4, socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, liberal clerical societies, in six theses; 5, errors on the Church and its rights, in twenty theses; 6, errors on society and its relation to the Church, in seventeen theses; 7, errors on natural and Christial morals, in ten theses; 8, on the Christian marriage, in ten theses; 9, on the sovereignty of the Pope of Rome, in two theses; 10, on modern liberalism, in four theses.

Roses and Sub Rosa.

The Romans were very fond of roses. Cleopatra received Anthony at one of her banquets in an apartment covered with rose leaves to a considerable depth; and Anthony, when dying, requested roses to be strewn on his grave. Roman generals who achieved remarkable victories, had roses sculptured on their shields. Rose water was the favorite perfume of Roman ladies, and the most luxurious even used it in their baths. In the East, as indeed, all over the world, the rose has been a favorite with the poets. The Turks believed that roses sprang from the perspiration of Mahomet; for which reason they never tread on a rose leaf, nor suffer one to lie on the ground; they also sculpture the rose on the tombs of unmarried females. The red and white rose gave their name to the "War of the Roses" between the contending houses of York and Lancaster, in English history. The same uses of roses have everywhere descended to our own times. The term, *sub rosa*, "under the rose," is universally proverbial, and it is said, arose from one of the Popes having ordered consecrated roses to be placed over the confessionals of Rome to denote secrecy. Roses were first planted in England in 1622.

Sensitive People.

There is no help for being sensitive, but it ought to teach a person tenderness towards others. It does not however. A great many people who pride themselves upon their "frankness," and always "speaking their mind," are the very last ones who will bear the same things from any body else. They never are untrue to their convictions—nothing of the kind. They suppose to be faithful and do their duty, and so they are always flaring your faults in the most offensive manner. But go to one of these people—say to him, "Mr. Hetchel, I feel it my duty to tell you that your temper is not the sweetest; that your children behave bad at school; that they lie, pinch, play truant, and are dirty in the bargain;" and lo! you have disturbed a whole wasp's nest of evil passion, and probably your family and the Hetchels, will be put in non-intercourse all the rest of your life. Speaking one's mind, with these people, means their privilege of sticking needles into every one's feeling's they choose, whereas all the neighborhood must be sweet on summer toward them.—*Monthly Religious Magazine.*

"Persevere, persevere," said an old lady to her maid; "it's the only way you can accomplish great things." One day eight apple dumplings were sent down stairs, and they all disappeared. "Sally, where are those dumplings?" "I managed to get through them, ma'am," replied Sally. "Why, how on earth did you manage to eat so many dumplings?" "By perseverance, ma'am."

A Rome-antic animal—the Pope's Bull.

Fruit-less demonstrations—Orange riots.

Sacramento's population has doubled since 1865.

Mrs. Colonel Colt's income is $400,000 per annum.

Hydrophobia—something attributed to the dog daze.

A first-rate feller—an American backwoodsman.

An excellent car-toon—the whistling of a locomotive.

The most numerous sites at the seaside—the exqui-sites.

The latest form of fashionable dissipation—chloroform.

The shan-rocks mostly worn in hats nowadays are bricks.

Officers much needed on the police force—"Orderly Sergeants."

Why is a mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

If you would look *spruce* in your old age, do not *pine* in your youth.

An appropriate place for some of the army reunions—camp meeting.

What medicine does a man take when he has a cross wife? Elixir.

Of all the dust thrown into men's eyes, gold dust is the most blinding.

The most peaceable way to have a knock-down is to get up an auction.

A live toad was recently found in a solid lump of coal in Indianapolis.

The Georgia editors are to have a ride over the railways of that State.

Two Chicago dealers are being prosecuted for selling short-weight fish.

The Iuka (Mississippi) *Gazette* advocates Dr. W. M. Compton for Governor.

Mrs. Louisa Kallin committed suicide at Selma, Alabama, Monday.

The *Clarion* confirms the report that Ames is to be superseded in Mississippi.

The shoe trade is said to be so brisk that goods are *soled* as fast as manufactured.

What quadrupeds are admitted to balls, operas and dancing parties? White kids.

Mexico, the *Herald* thinks, has advanced, because she has learned ballot-stuffing.

Ryland Randolph, of the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, *Monitor*, is running for the Legislature.

Albert Simmons was accidentally killed by Thos. Cook, near Vicksburg, on the 27th.

A young New York girl, of wealthy parents, has gone on the stage surreptitiously.

A man named Stovall seriously shot Ben Snodgrass, jr., attorney, at Scottsboro, Alabama, Wednesday.

A Catholic church has been dedicated at Sparta, Georgia. Father Ryan preached the dedicatory sermon.

The Harvard crew will row with Oxford on the 31st of August, making their match one of the last rows of summer.

There will be four negro members in the Virginia Senate, and fourteen in the House. Two of them are Conservatives and the rest are Radicals.

Last Sunday, in Woodford county, Illinois, a young man, named Tramers, was thrown from a horse in such a manner that the horse left a square kick on Tramer's heart, and smashed it against his back.

One of Whittier's callers recently professed intense admiration for the poet's writing, and said he had made a study of them, but addressed his host through the interview as "Mr. Whittaker."

A chap being asked to explain the paradox of how it was possible for a lazy man to attain so much education, answered: "I didn't—attain; I—just—heard—here—and—there—and was too lazy to forget."

Mr. Greeley says that a gentleman who wrote that "the editor of the *Tribune* went up to Albany on Vanderbilt Interest to straighten a crooked Senator," is "a habitual and self-proclaimed liar."

A clergyman in Kansas says he has married but one couple in a year. They paid him nothing; stayed to dinner, as it was a rainy day, and then borrowed his umbrella when they left, which he has never seen since.

A man whose wife is a woman's-righter, has ordered a gravestone, on which is engraved, "Let us have peace. He says he don't care whether it is erected over her or him.

Count Milintine, the oldest member of the Russian Cabinet, attempted, a few weeks ago, to take his own life on account of the misconduct of his only daughter, who eloped from St. Petersburg with a French actor.

A New York correspondent says that in a recent sermon, Henry Ward Beecher, in making the exhortation to his audience, said: "When you are in Rome, you must do as the Romans do; and when you are in Hell, you must do as the Hellites do!"

An Irish gentleman, hearing of a friend having a stock coffin made for himself, exclaimed: "By my sowl, and that's a good idea! Sure an' a stone 'un 'ud last a man his lifetime!"

A chap at Long Branch says the sun never rises there until eleven o'clock. It is astonishing what a disposition some people manifest to regulate the habits of other bodies by their own.

An Irishman dropped a letter in the postoffice the other day, with the following memorandum on the corner, for the benefit of all indolent postmasters into whose hands it might fall: "Please hasten the delay of this."

A junior student at the Cornell University, in rendering an account to his father of his last term's expenses, entered an item: "Charity, $30." His father wrote back: "I fear that 'charity covers a multitude of sins.'"

A Leavenworth paper thinks it "an evidence of the westward march of civilization," that the Kansas Legislature appropriated $1,400 for tobacco for the penitentiary prisoners, and only $300 for preaching the gospel to them.

M'lle Gertrude Gregory, in a performance at Auburn the other evening, failed to reach her grapes in a flight from the gallery, and hung from the ropes for some time and until rescued by a gentleman in the audience. Her second effort was, however, perfectly successful.

Phillip Dole, while grinding a scythe near Peoria, Illinois, held it in such a manner that it was struck by the handle of the grind-stone, and the point flew up and entered his throat, severing the jugular vein. He nearly bled to death before medical assistance arrived.

St. Louis boasts of a murder, two drownings, a riot, a suicide, a railway disaster, two fires, an accident to a hook and ladder truck, four divorces suits, a suit against a barbarous dentist, an outrage upon a child, a mad dog, an attempted suicide, a supposed murder, all in a single day.

A writer at Long Branch writes of the bathing for ladies: "There is a rope stretched from the shore and anchored out a few rods. On this the ladies hang themselves, looking exceeding like newly washed clothes on a windy day." Oh! oh!

Said Lord John Russell to Mr. Hume, at a social dinner, "What do you consider the object of legislation?" "The greatest good to the greatest number." "What do you consider the greatest number?" continued his lordship. "Number one," was the commoner's prompt reply.

During a recent recitation on natural history in one of our well known colleges, a student in the pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, said: "Professor, why does a cat, while eating, turn her head first one way and then the other?" "For the reason," replied the professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

MEDICAL.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious, alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S Compound Extract Wild Cherry, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

R FLOATER.—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette county, is the regular nominee of the Convention of July 15th, for Floater, on the platform of Universal Suffrage, Reduced Taxes, No Appropriations or "Jobs," and in opposition to militia in time of peace, on which grounds we are authorized to announce his candidacy to people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties. jy17

compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale & Tipton. D. C. SLAUGHTER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

O CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. M. ROSE, 97 Main street. jy21

WANTS.

WANTED—A first-class dry goods salesman, with thorough acquaintance in Mississippi and Arkansas, to go to St. Louis. Address box 2,651, St. Louis, Mo. jy31

WANTED—A competent Book-keeper. Address for three days, with reference and amount of salary expected, M., care Avalanche office. jy29

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or Shelby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address James R. Carpenter & Co., 45 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. R. C., care of Rev. R. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian. jy26

WANTED—Situation, by a "minor compositor," who understands the management of hotels, to oil and caper and the compounding of foreign and domestic wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address E. MARTIGAND, jy1 Box 1,159, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je2

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE RESIDENCE. Apply to W. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block. jy28

FOR SALE—A superb harness and saddle Bay Mare. W. A. WHEATLEY, jy28 Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two-story frame House, six (6) rooms and large back yard, on the corner of Third and Linden streets. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. aug1

FOR RENT—From 6th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES TENEMENT," on Hernando Road, first house street cars. This place is beautiful and healthy. W. A. WHEATLEY, jy28 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

TO RENT—Two new houses on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & I. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy1

SUNDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 1, 1869

Universal Suffrage Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

DeWITT C. SENTER.

FOR SUPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ALBERT J. TIPTON.

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

H. TOWNSEND,
SAM H. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,

H. R. SHERROD,
Of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

THROUGH the falsehoods of the carpet-bag office-seekers, the colored population have arrayed themselves against the whites in all former elections. There is no cause for antagonism between the two races. It is time for the black man to cease his war upon the white man that gives him employment. In behalf of the white voters of Shelby county, we say to the colored voter, on Thursday next set us bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace, by voting for Universal Suffrage. We can carry the county by two thousand majority, even if every colored man in the county votes for STOKES; consequently we make this appeal to the negro for his own benefit. The whites are soon to be enfranchised. They have an overwhelming majority in every county in the State save two. They can triumph in future elections without your aid and in spite of your opposition; then why not in the approaching election vote for Universal Suffrage; vote to give the white man the same rights you possess, and which the white man does not propose to take away from you. For eight months we have earnestly advocated the rights of the colored man. We hope he will not on Thursday hurl himself against the candidates who advocate universal suffrage, and propose giving to the whites nothing more nor less than the rights which the negro already enjoys. The colored man who votes against the ticket which floats at the head of our editorial columns, indicates by such a vote that he hates the white man, and is opposed to giving him privileges [which he exercises. Such injustice and illiberality will produce enmity. As long as the blacks array themselves against the whites by supporting men who favor continued disfranchisement, there must be war and hate, and there can be no harmony between the employer and the employed. It is a question involving the liberty of the white man, a question dearer than life. The blacks can mean nothing but war when they strive to take away the liberty of the white man. Though we will triumph in the present election—sweep the State by a majority ranging from twenty to sixty thousand—we intend to give you your rights. We say this before the election, and we will repeat it the morning after the election. This contract will not be violated. Even if every negro in the county should vote against our enfranchisement we would still be opposed to disturbing them in any of their rights—for they have been deluded, and we know the day will soon come when they will despise Loyal Leagues, and if permitted by the triumphant but magnanimous whites, would be the first to chase the carpet-baggers and scalawags from the State. The colored man has so long been misled and so long labored under a load of prejudice, inspired by the agencies, of the devil himself, that he has been slow to see the danger he was bringing upon himself and his race. But he begins to see that his interests and those of the whites are precisely the same—that without sympathy between them there can be no cooperation for their mutual good; and no peace and no prosperity. We say, then, friends, black and white, let's have a grand jubilee in this election, and vote for the triumph of the rights of all men. Let us make peace and pave the way for mutual friendship, harmony, and prosperity. We know that there are hundreds of the most respectable colored people of Memphis, old residents, who warmly sympathize with the whites, and desire to vote for SENTER and the whole Universal Suffrage ticket. They do not wish to deprive white men of equal rights, and they will not aid any party which is striving to perpetrate such an outrage. They desire peace and good feeling with the white people with whom they lived and with whom they were raised. They feel and see that further contention between the races will produce injury to both. But this class of colored people fear mob violence if they dare to vote as they desire. We tell all such that they need not apprehend the least danger. They will have a majority of friends at each ward and civil district in the county, who will guarantee them protection in the full exercise of all their rights.

FOR several months past the editor of the *Ledger* has had a cold, still, immovable pipe which has lain in the bottom of his heart, like a stone in a well, and on every occasion he darts at us with all the venom and terror of a buzzing swamp pallinipper. Instead of abusing us we advise him to return to a support of his favorite doctrine of Imperialism. A few weeks since our neighbor was clucking as fussily over Imperialism as an old hen with one chicken—and now he comes forward and lectures us on our duties as a Democrat! An Imperialist advocating Democracy! The editor of the *Ledger*, who, a few weeks since wanted to be a Duke and a coronet placed upon his head, adorned with pearls and bedizened with strawberry leaves, has no right to instruct the hard-fisted yeomanry, who whistle as they hoe corn, and sweat as they maul rails, as to their duties. Let our neighbor go on and establish his Empire, his Imperial government; but, before he gets his machine in operation we predict, we guess, we calculate that us poor plebians who scorn and loath Dukes, Marquises, Earls Vis Counts, Barons, Crowns, Coronets and Scepters, will have given to the people of Tennessee universal suffrage and a government where the black man in his hut, and the white man in his rags, will feel as proud as any duke in all duke-dom, dressed up in his finest turkey-red. Our neighbor says we are "jocose." We wish we could return the compliment and tell him that he was a "phunny phellow," too; but we must tell him that he can put more solid, virgin, unalloyed lead into an editorial than any quill driver of the age. There is a measurelessness about our neighbor's stupidity that line and plummet cannot fathom. If ignorance be bliss, he ought to be a happy fellow. If nature abhors a vacuum, the old dame must cherish a special dislike to our neighbor. If, as we are told, some people are not accountable for their acts, we predict that the editor of the *Ledger* will be able to

> "——read his title clear,
> o mansions in the skies."

MACAULEY says of Princess ANN, that when she was in a good humor she was meekly stupid, and when in a bad humor she was sulkily stupid. Her stupidity, though it might be qualified by incidental circumstances as regards its manifestation, was stupidity still, invariable and invincible. So it is of our neighbor. It is the same thing with him whether he attempts to be serious or funny. History tells us of the little bird on the Nile that lives by picking food from the teeth of the sleeping crockodile, and we have no doubt but that while our neighbor is in one of his ordinary moods a humming bird could suck nectar from his lips without his ever knowing that the little fellow was fluttering around that orifice better adapted to eating than talking. Our neighbor, with all the appearance of gravity, says that we claim "to be a Republican." Such an assertion ought to make our neighbor's face crimson with the redness of the scarlet he proposes to wear when he becomes a Duke. We rather suspect, apprehend, imagine, reckon and calculate neghbor, that you are *mistaken*. We said in the article you have garbled, as you know we have a thousand times said before, "that the contest now going on in Tennessee is simply one for universal suffrage; a contest in which Whigs, Democrats and Republicans have yielded up old issues and prejudices for the purpose of securing enfranchisement." The whole article ignored Republicanism; yet our neighbor of the *Ledger* says we claim "to be a Republican." If this is a sample of the justice that dukes are to enact in their imperial empires, we prefer an empire of universal suffrage, where wool hats are as respectable as coronets and crowns. But we are weary, neighbor Good bye. We will call to see you again.

THE canvass goes on bravely. The tongues of our speakers and our candidates are unloosened, and the people are in motion throughout the State. There is a wonderful turn in the tide. There never was so grand or irresistible upheaval of the people. There is no doubt as to the result. All the speculation is as to the amount of the majority. It is variously estimated at from thirty to seventy-five thousand. In view of the fact that BROWNLOW'S majority three years ago was fifty-two thousand, and GRANT'S last year was near thirty thousand, we think it would be unsafe to place SENTER'S majority over twenty-five thousand. But that is certainly a great majority—a victory that will certainly be achieved. The feeling for universal suffrage is all-pervading, all-inspiring, exhaustless and omnipotent. From Carter to Shelby the friends of peace are enthusiastic. They feel that there has been a great national deliverance, and as if the black shadow of dispair, which threatened to blot out the sun of our hopes, had passed away. In the shops of the artisans there are cheers that speak the hearty feeling of thankfulness. On the other hand the enemies of peace and enfranchisement sit appalled by the spectacle, stricken with indignation and grief, that the people greet their aspirations and their principles with derision and contempt. The STOKES ticket produces no demonstrations with the people in the counting-room, or in the mechanic's shop, or along the busy walks of commerce, in the steamboats and in the cars, or in the harvest fields of the farmer. It awakens no enthusiasm. The emotions it summons forth are those of ridicule. Such is the contrast between STOKES and SENTER. It is a contrast between the candidates; a contrast between measures; a contrast between peace and anarchy, prosperity and ruin, and a contrast between respectability and degradation; between the high and lofty intellect of the supporters on one side, and the low, grovveling ignorance on the other.

IT is only three days to the election! Every friend to freedom and universal suffrage is buckling on his armor and preparing to take his place in the triumphal march to the polls. The time has come for every man to put his shoulder to the wheel, for all criminations to cease, and for the people to unite with one heart and will in the great work in hand. To criticise now is to cripple; to complain is to weaken, and to criminate is to paralyze. Let us all in the spirit of patriotism, and burying every feeling other than a burning desire for the success of our candidates, unite with one accord in aiding and forwarding the good cause. Too many of our people are trifling with the great occasion. Four years of despotism seems to have subjugated or effeminated many of our citizens, who are listless and indifferent as to the result, when they know that victory is within their grasp. Can nothing arouse the drones who give nothing, say nothing and do nothing toward striking the chains from the ankles of freemen. Can no words arouse the sluggards? The prophets exhausted the exaggerated imagery of Oriental poetry in foreshadowing the miseries of a subjugated people when they simply exclaimed—"Woe! woe! woe!" The election of STOKES and such dirty dogs as HAMILTON will keep the heel of despotism upon the necks of the people. Their accursed motto would be "*Vae victis*"—"woe to the vanquished"—and the people would still groan under the horrors of subjugation, and hate would burst out with renewed bitterness, and the State drift into anarchy, bankruptcy and ruin. Elect D. W. C. SENTER Governor and a majority to the Legislature in favor of universal suffrage, and peace will brood over the country like a gentle spell, and the State of Tennessee, the fairest land on earth, will teem with prosperity, and arise radiant with courage and crowned with happiness.

THIS morning we hoist at our masthead the name of ALBERT J. TIPTON as a candidate for School Superintendent. He is not our choice; but as the Universal Suffrage party throughout the State have concentrated upon him, we yield to the superior judgment of our friends and the behests of our party. We trust our friends throughout West Tennessee will give Mr. TIPTON a cordial support. He is represented as with us and of us on the great issues of the day. Our ticket is now complete, and let us stand firmly to every man. The Radical ticket shrinks into nothingness when compared with that offered by the friends of Universal Suffrage. The election of our ticket gives peace. The triumph of the other continues disfranchisement, and as a sequence hate and enmity.

WE earnestly and sincerely hope that the Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE will be elected State Senator from his district. The brilliant canvass he made for Governor two years ago, when there was no hope for success, and the grandeur with which he submitted to defeat, makes it meet and proper that the star that went down as the evening star should appear again, with undimed splendor, as the star of the morning.

GOVERNOR SENTER has promised to give freedom and tranquility to the people of Tennessee. If he succeeds he will have made his name a blessed memory throughout coming generations. Let every patriot in Tennessee aid Governor SENTER in his high resolve, by casting a ballot for him on Thursday next.

To commit matrimony is to commit twicide.

The New York elevated railway is being pushed in the city.

The island of Monte Cristo has been bought by an Englishman.

J. W. Paramore has withdrawn from the Legislative canvass in Davidson county.

Senator Anthony denies that he is preparing to attack Sprague in the Senate next winter.

Newton S. Murphy has become a partner in the law business of Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

Prohibition in Massachusetts has gone to the length and depth of forbidding tumblers in a circus.

Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, is to stump Texas in the interest of the Hamilton party.

The Atlanta *Constitution* denies the rumor that Governor Bullock was about to sue its proprietors for libel.

Mr. Robeson is as literally and wholly under them thumb of Porter as was the good-hearted but flaccid Mr. Borie.

A bed of green mottled granite, the first ever found in this country, has been discovered on the line of the Adirondack Railroad, in New York.

Nearly 42,000 acres of public land were disposed of during the month of June, of which half were passed through the land office of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

George D. Prentice.

Don Piatt in the Cincinnati Commercial.]

I was wandering through the hot rooms, at midnight, in search of a proof-reader, when I stumbled upon that of the man whose magic name yet gives significance to the journal he founded and made famous. It was a little room, lit by one gas jet, that flared over a low cot bed, one table and a few chairs, all of the severest style of upholstery. From amid a pile of newspapers knee-deep, scissors in hand, rose up the poet journalist. I could have then and there embraced the dear old gentleman, had I not been shocked into a sense of propriety by his unexpected appearance. I had not seen Mr. Prentice for years, and was not prepared for the change he presented. Never, at his best, caring a fig for appearances, he had, in the heat of this July night, discarded all wearing apparel, save his linen, pantaloons and slippers, while his hair stood out like quills upon the fretful porcupine. He welcomed me heartily, and I was glad to learn that his health is better now than it has been for years.

Few men have wielded a wider influence, in his day and generation, than George D. Prentice, and even now the shadow of his name seems to breathe over, and give character, to the journal he originated. But looking back over his brilliant career, an admirer could wish he had other surroundings than these. Perhaps, however, he would not be happier. Berringer-like, he probably clings to his old ways from choice.

Woman's Dress.

This is what Mrs. Stanton says in the *Revolution* about women's dress:

As to woman's dress, we think it superlatively ridiculous from her heels to her head, a sheer invention of the devil to belittle and belittle her; and just as fast as she seeks active work and amusements she will lay it aside. Already, at the gymnasium and skating pond, girls have donned a dress that leaves their limbs and legs free. The idea that a woman is made like a churn on castors is fast passing away, and it will not be long ere she, too, will honor the bifurcated garments, and find new health and vigor in deep breathing and freedom of locomotion.

A CHAMPION LIAR.

The Grumblings of a Discharged Political Cook.

"Y. S's" latest batch of lies from Nashville to the Cincinnati *Gazette* contained the following:

General Stokes, by his vascillating and contradictory course upon the franchise and other questions, has not commended himself to consistent and conscientious men; he is personally distasteful and objectionable to a majority of intelligent Tennessee Republicans; and he is now emphatically the only candidate in the field; it is too late to bring out any other, and the Republicans, generally, though demoralized and dismayed, will cast their votes for him.

Very few members of the Legislature will be Republican. The Fifteenth amendment will doubtless be rejected. Senter will be elected; but he will be scorned and despised by the very men at whose instance the State has been outraged and betrayed; and after he has served a brief term in office, will sink into a fathomless political grave.

For all this we have but one immediate consolation, namely, that the corrupt and infamous rings which have attached themselves to Governor Senter and have secretly countenanced the overthrow of law, will be unable, in consequence of Democratic ascendency, to profit aught for Senter's election. They will find that they have plundered and betrayed to little purpose, and that a band of Democratic plunderers, fierce, hungry, and intolerent, will sweep them out of the way.

We cannot now tell how soon it will be; but from the midst of this thick darkness the sun of true Republicanism will arise again, and once more with its bright beams illumine Tennessee. We have perhaps lost the present; but the future is ours.

Why "Y. S.," who is one W. S. FURAY, is bitter against SENTER now is thus explained by the *Press and Times:*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday, contains a letter from "Y. S.," its Nashville correspondent, in which the writer speaks of Governor Senter's treachery, and of the "corrupt and infamous rings which have attached themselves to him," with much more of the same sort. The only apology which he offers, in the charity of his soul, for Governor Senter is that he is "weak." There is reason to suspect that "Y. S." was moved by personal pique and mortification more than anything else, in writing this letter. With a full knowledge of the "corrupt and infamous rings" of which he speaks, and with the advantage of a long acquaintance with Governor Senter, he took charge of the *Press and Times*. Under his auspices it put up the name of Governor Senter as the Republican candidate. His career as a political editor was regarded by the public generally as an utter failure. The paper, under his control, was distinguished for forcible feebleness and imbicility.

On his return from a brief visit to Ohio, a few days since, he was notified that his services were no longer needed. He had simply "played out." While he received pay as editor of this paper he extolled Governor Senter to the skies as a man possessed of the "sagacity which bespeaks the statesman, and of rare honesty of purpose. His situation being lost, he suddenly discovers that Governor Senter is weak and treacherous. Like many other individuals, his opinion of public men appears to be regulated solely by the amount of bread and butter which he receives from their provision basket. In the case of "Y. S." the opinion seems to have been that the bread was cast upon the waters with no prospect of its return in the future. The discoveries he professes to have suddenly made would have remained undiscovered, no doubt, had he continued in the position in which he ineffectually essayed to astonish the world by the effulgence of his genius.

THE MINNESOTA TORNADO.

Men, Women and Children Carried Away by the Wind.

Sauk Center Correspondence of the St. Cloud Journal.]

About twelve miles southwest from here, in the town of Raymond, in Stearns county, was the dwelling house of a well-to-do and respectable farmer, Mr. Richard Richardson, formerly of Rice county, in this State. At the time of the commencement of the storm on Friday night, he and his family were quietly enjoying their home, with others of the neighborhood, who were stopping over night with them. About twelve o'clock Mr. Richardson remarked to his wife that he feared they would have a hard storm. Before he could arouse the family, or even make any preparations himself, the tornado burst upon them with such force as to tear to pieces and scatter about for a distance of a quarter of a mile the entire house and contents, together with the inmates. There were at the time twelve persons in the building, the most of them up stairs asleep.

It was a block or log house, 16x24, one and a half stories high, well dovetailed at the corners and pinned with two-inch oak pins. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and the small child alone remained in the ruins of the house. John, the eldest son, twenty-two years old, was carried thirty-four rods and dropped on the ground, so badly bruised and mangled that there is but little hope of his recovery. George, the second son, thirteen years old, was also carried thirty rods, and had his right ankle broken, the bone protruding through the flesh. He is also badly bruised in many places. While the third son, three years of age, was borne some thirty rods, and hurled to the ground so badly injured that he lived only a few moments. Two other children, little girls, were taken from their beds, twisted up in their bed clothes, and dropped on the opposite of the building from the room, unharmed. Mrs. R. received some injuries on and about the head and face, but nothing more serious. This is about the extent of the injuries received by the family of Mr. R. Miss Anna Wilson, a school teacher, stopping at the house of Mr. R., having some fears at the time, had risen, dressed, and was sitting up when the wind struck the building.

She was carried with the rest, mixed in with broken pieces of timber, boxes, barrels, cupboards, trunks, bedding and furniture, and the entire contents of the upper part of the house, thirty-seven rods, and deposited in the wheat field. She was so badly bruised that there is little hope of her recovery. Liberty Raymond, twenty-two years old, eldest son of L. B. Raymond, from whom the town of Raymond takes its name, was among the unfortunate. He was carried about the same distance as Mr. R.'s oldest son, and so badly mangled that he only survived a short time. The scene at the house when daylight came was much easier imagined than described. Mr. R. being the only one left after the disaster to collect in the dead and dying, and to care for the injured ones. After looking for and finding the most of them in the midnight gloom, it being very dark and stormy, he proceeded to the neighbors to give assistance and procure assistance. All of the medical aid was soon on the road to the scene of distress.

A Horrible Affair.

The Augusta *Chronicle* tells of a fearful tragedy in one of our upper counties. R., a young gentleman, with a beautiful young wife, lived near L., a gentleman of fifty-five, his wife and a daughter of twenty-five years. R. had to go to Atlanta. His wife went over and invited Miss L. to stay with her, and retired home. She received a note after tea that Miss L.'s father would not let her go. About 12 o'clock she was aroused by some one seeking entrance at her door. The man told her to open the door, or he would break it down. Mrs. R. told him she would shoot. He laughed, and burst the door open. The dog, sprang upon him and dragged him to the ground. Mrs. R. fled the house. It proved to be the neighbor, L. who had forbidden his daughter spending the night with Mrs. R., to violate her. The dog killed the hoary and lustful old man. No names are given, but the parties are said to be of the first respectability.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, July 31—9 p.m.

Generals Beauregard and Early arrived here to-day, and will remain over to witness the grand tournament and fancy dress ball to be given Thursday night. Great preparations are being made.

The weather is delightful. Thermometer 76°.

GREENWOOD SPRINGS.

A Watering Place—Trade Prospects.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

GREENWOOD SPRINGS (VIA ABERDEEN), MISS., July 31—7:20 p.m.—The new hotel at Greenwood Springs, in this county, is a great success, and is crowded with guests. The waters are accomplishing wonderful cures; all kinds of skin, nervous, kidney and other diseases are yielding to their charm. Colonel James Phelan, of your city, is among the guests, and Judge B. B. Barker, of the AVALANCHE, goes down to-morrow, expecting to be thoroughly cured of paralysis.

The crops of Monroe county are looking splendidly; the late rains saved the corn crop, and cotton is rapidly developing.

The branch railroad is rapidly approaching completion, and great efforts are being made to extend it across the Sequatouchie creek. Aberdeen will quadruple her trade this fall, and will control an immense amount of cotton. Trade is now exceedingly lively.

NEW YORK.

Presidential Movement—Heavy Exodus of Specie—News from South America—Another Fenian Raid Rumor—The Ocean Bank Robbery—Revenue Receipts.

NEW YORK, July 31.—President Grant arrived this morning with Secretary Fish, and proceeded to Long Branch.

The steamships City of Brooklyn and America, for Europe, to-day took three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars in specie.

An unknown man and his wife, with two daughters, aged about fifteen and seventeen years, were drowned by upsetting a small boat in North river last evining.

Valparaiso dates of July 3d says:

Small-pox has broken out in this city. Colonel Clark has returned to the United States. The yellow fever has made its appearance in Rio Janeiro. Earthquakes continue in the neighborhood of Iquie. The volcano Isluga is again in action. Earthquakes are also reoccurring in Orequippa.

There are rumors of another Fenian raid on the Canadian frontier. Stacks of arms and cases of war material received at headquarters here give color to the probability of the report. There are indications that Daniel Drew intends returning to Wall street as an active operator, with a view of regaining his former title of railroad king. The movement in New York stocks was attributed partly to his operations.

The stock boards to-day adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Keep.

The detective police contradict the statement that nearly all of the securities of the Ocean bank have been recovered. The only clue in their hands is the telegram from England published Thursday, which is to be worked up.

Among the passengers for Europe to-day were Sir General Canning, and others of the French cable expedition, and Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court.

Sir Jas. Anderson was to-day in consultation with officers of the Franklin Telegraph Company, in relation to a connection of their lines with the French Cable.

It is reported at a recent meeting of prominent New Yorkers at Saratoga, that Wm. B. Astor expressed an intention to complete the Washington Monument at his own expense.

Receipts from internal revenue today were over 1,000,000, and for the month, 21,557,000. During July last year receipts were 17,000,000.

The Mexican claims commission organized this morning.

John S. Hollingshead, an old citizen and commissioner of deeds for many States, died to-day.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone Recovering—More Journalists Punished in France—A Dispatch over the French Cable—Business to Begin at Once.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 31.—Mr. Gladstone, who has been ill for several days, returned to London much improved in health.

The Oxford boat crew went down the Thames river to Pangborn yesterday to practice. This was done in order to get deeper water and longer course. The Oxford Club has just received a new four-oared boat, built by Salter, who is engaged upon one for the Harvard crew. The weight of the Harvard boat is four pounds more than the Oxford boat.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 31.—The manager and two editors of a newspaper have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a large fine for publishing false news.

[By the French Cable.]

To the Associated Press:

BREST, July 31.—The directors of the French-American Telegraph Company beg you to be their medium for expressing their gratitude to the press, who have so kindly and effectively seconded their efforts. This company will begin business on the 15th of August, with a reduction of say twenty per cent. on the present tariff; also giving further facilities, which they hope will be appreciated by the public. Press dispatches, of course, will be half price. Further details will be published by our agent.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, July 31.—The steamer Iowa arrived to-day from New York.

CINCINNATI.

The Forthcoming Textile Exposition.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Final arrangements have been made for the woolen exposition to open August 2d, in Senter's building, opposite the Burnett House. The building will be thrown open from eleven to two o'clock on that day. Formal opening will take place in Pike's Music Hall at three o'clock p.m. Judge Bullaney Stover makes addresses. Governor Hayes also present. The exhibition continues till Friday, when at eleven o'clock a.m., the trade sale will take place.

RICHMOND.

Proposition for a Political Compromise.

RICHMOND, July 31.—John Jenkins, chairman of the State Central Committee of the Wells' Republican party, having written a letter to Dr. Gilmer, chairman of Central Committee of the Walker wing, saying that the two shall reunite for carrying out Republican principles in the State, the latter writes a letter saying the Walker Republicans left the Wells party because they are opposed to the President's policy, after assenting to the almost unanimous indorsements of Republican principles by the white men of the State, and asserting that colored people, who were misled by the Wells leaders are now flocking by hundreds to the Grant and Walker standard. He concludes as follows: "You ask for a coalition of the two wings of the Republican party; I cannot admit that the party is divided; on the contrary, I claim that the Grant-Walker party is the National Republican party of Virginia—it represents the policy of the President and Congress, and as such I have no desire to hail the late Wells' party. I have only to say we shall gladly welcome them to our ranks, for we are unwilling to deprive any class of citizens of the innumerable blessings that must flow to Virginia from an unequivocal enforcement of these national principles of which President Grant and Congress are the head and front."

Colonel Thomas P. August, a prominent lawyer, died this morning. He was an officer in the Mexican war, and Colonel of the Fifth Virginia Confederate regiment.

NEW ORLEANS.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court—A Judge Returned to his Office.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The Supreme Court of the State now sitting at Monroe has rendered decisions averse to removing of the power of appointment of State and other officers, which has been fully exercised by Governor Warmoth in the case of the Mayor of Jefferson City. The Court decides that no vacancy existed, and the Governor has no power to appoint.

The parish Judge removed by Governor Warmoth on the ground that the incumbent had not filed the eligibility oath with the Secretary of State, and because of alleged disqualification under the Fourteenth amendment, the Court decides that the act of the Governor removing the Judge was without authority. The section of the act conferring the power of removal being unconstitutional, and that Judges must be removed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, and their eligibility must be determined by the judiciary. The Court orders that the Judge removed by the Governor shall retain his office.

HAVANA.

What it Costs to Conduct War in Cuba—The Pueblo Railroad.

HAVANA, July 31.—The following estimates have been made for August expenses: War debt, $1,800,000; Navy debt, $35,000; civil debt, $750,000; miscellaneous, $300,000; total, $2,200,000.

The steamship Cleopatra has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 23d instant. All is quiet at Quaretaro.

The Puebla railroad will be reopened in September.

An insurrection has broken out among the Indians in Yucatan.

The volcanic erruption in Colema is growing worse.

NASHVILLE.

Close of the Gubernatorial Discussion.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—The candidates for Governor closed their appointments here to-day. The friends of Governor Senter gave him a serenade last night and elicited a short speech. General Stokes' friends rallied in small numbers this morning and escorted him to the capitol with much enthusiasm. The debate was opened by Stokes, who introduced nothing new and fell short of the expectations of his supporters. Senter was in fair health and spoke with much vigor.

SARATOGA.

The Races—Two Fine Races.

SARATOGA, July 31.—Sweepstakes for $1000 each, two mile heats, four year olds, Valley beat Biddy Malone by a length in each heat, General Ewell third. Time: 3:42½ and 3:43. Association purse $500, one and three-fourths of a mile dash. Helmbold, late Dublin, beat China, General Duke, Mitchell, King, and Henry Aldebaron. Time: 3:13. Betting heavy.

MONTREAL.

Troops Preparing to March to the Front.

MONTREAL, July 31.—It is stated that Colonel Hansen's Brigade, a majority of Three Rivers District, received orders Thursday to hold all the companies in his command in readiness to march to the frontier at an hour's notice. Two strong battalions were at once mustered and now await orders.

WASHINGTON.

Issue of Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Fractional currency issued during the week, 190,000; amount shipped, 102,000; amount destroyed, 848,816; national currency issued, 219,640; total circulation, 290,782,810.

Colonel Pennybacker, Kentucky State Agent, is pronounced by his physicians to be in a dying condition.

RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Departed—Thompson Dean for St. Louis and the Nick Longworth for Louisville.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—River falling slowly, with twenty inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and warm. Emma Hughes arrived from Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—River falling rapidly. Arrived—Bismarck. Departed—Mollie Able and Julia.

CAIRO, July 31.—Up—Bismarck twelve o'clock last night; Belle St. Louis and Peytona seven p.m. Down—Indiana four a.m.; Belle Memphis three p.m. River fell four inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Down—Nightingale and Emma No. 3. Weather clear and warm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton is without decided change. Sales of 1,200 bales; uplands 28½@28¾c. Flour, $5 90@6 40, closing dull to lower. Wheat, $1 44@1 51. Corn, 76@81 c. Whisky, $1 10@1 11. Rice and coffee quiet. Cuba sugar 11@12c. Molasses dull.

Dry Goods—Market exhibits symptoms of a decline, especially on fabrics of woolen goods.

Money—Easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. on call. Late in the day the supply exceeded the demand, and loans were made at 5 per cent. The Bank statement is less favorable than expected. The legal reserve has decreased $1,500,000 in two weeks, over one-half being burned by the Treasury. Sterling exchange is quiet and unchanged. Gold dull and lower; opened 136¾ and closed at 136¼@136¾. Carrying rate 4 to 7 per cent. Clearances $80,000,000. Week's specie exports $362,000. Governments steady. State bonds dull and not called to-day. The Stock Board adjourned very early, owing to the death of Mr. Keep.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Flour, $5 75@7 50. Wheat, 81 83. Corn, 82½@83c. Oats, 58c. Rye, 97c@$1 02. Highwines, $1 03. Cuba sugar, 13¾@14¾c. Pork, $33 75. Bulk shoulders, 13½@13¾c. Lard, 18½@18¾c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31.—Consols, 93½; 5-20's, 83¾; and at Frankfort, 88½. Cotton at Havre active on the spot.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton active. Middling uplands 12¾d; Orleans, 13@13½d. Sales 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California wheat 10s 8d; red Western 9s 3d@9s 4d. Western flour 24s. Corn 30; oat 29; new oats 33 6d; peas 41.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton—Receipts to-day 189 bales; sales 350 bales. Export 1136. Gold 135½. Sterling 150; New York sight exchange ¼@¾ premium. Flour dull; superfine, $5 70; XX, 6 50; XXX, $6 75; Corn—easier; white, $1 20. Oats, 72c. Bran, $1 05; Hay—scarce; prime, $30@$32 00. Pork $35 00. Bacon shoulders, 15½c.; sides, 19½@20c.; Lard, tierces, 18@21c; keg, 22@23c. Sugar, common, 10@11½c; prime, 14c. Molasses—fermenting, 62c. Whisky $1 17½. Coffee dull; 14@15½c; prime, 16½@16¾c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Flour, $4 50@4 75. Corn, 85c. Oats, 60c. Groceries unaltered; sales of 109 hds tobacco at $5 30@6 18. Pork, $33 75. Bacon shoulders, 15½c; sides, 19@19½c; hams, 23½c. Highwines 1 10.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Family Flour, $4 25@4 25. Corn, 94@96c. Oats heavy, 56@58c. Whisky, $1 10. Pork, $35 50. Bulk shoulders; 13½c; sides, 17½c.; Bacon shoulders, 15½c; sides, 18½@19c. Lard, 19½c. Hams, 24@25c. Groceries firm at full rates.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Lug to medium tobacco, 6@9c. Super, flour, $5@5 50. Wheat quotably unchanged. Corn 56@56c lower. Oats, 64@67c. Rye, 95@$1. Whisky, $1 10. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork, $34 25. Bulk shoulders, 13½c; sides 16c. Bacon shoulders, 15½c; sides, 19@19½c. Lard, 18½@19c.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MAHLER.—The friends and acquaintances of Frank A. Mahler and family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 Union street, this Sunday, morning, August 1st, at 9 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

GROCERS.

S. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS. - - - TENNESSEE.

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
300 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
200 kegs Lard.
100 bbls. Lo. Sugar.
200 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., kits. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging. (M. & M. Ky. pcs. Landsdown, and J. & D. flax.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, and sizes.
500 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Rose cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whiskey.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to fill it.

aug4dw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MERCHANTS and citizens of Memphis desirous of promoting the cause of Chinese Immigration are invited to meet at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

aug1 W. H. CHERRY, President.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders

—IN THE—

Memphis & Charleston Railroad

COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the next annual meeting will take place at Huntsville, Alabama, on

Wednesday, August 25, 1869.

Stockholders and their families will be passed free, to and from Huntsville, for one day before and until one day after the close of said meeting, by presenting their Stock Certificate to the Conductor.

By order of the President,

GEO. ROBERTSON,

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, [illegible] AUGUST 1, 1869

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two months. The terms will be rigidly adhered to.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Daily Avalanche is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Jamison House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY AVALANCHE mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month. tf

TO COUNTRY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, Longue, Davis, Sears and Williams, will receive duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.

JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

Religious Notice.

Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., will preach at the new Central Baptist Church, on Second street, near Beale, this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and also at night.

Rev. D. E. Burns will preach at the First Baptist Church at half-past ten a.m. and half-past seven p.m.

New flour at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s.

Men's, boys' and children's straw hats, at cost, at Wheaton & Co's.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Lane, the well known surgeon chiropodist arrived in Memphis yesterday, and is stopping at the Peabody Hotel.

Having determined to close our business, we will, for the next fifteen days, sell boots, shoes, and hats at cost. Messrs. Wheaton & Co., hatters, will occupy our stand August 15th, 1869.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co,
71 279 Main street.

CATAWBA WINE.—Fifty cases of Yeatman & Graham's very superior Vintage of 1865. Just received and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by

H. WEATHERBEE,
31 31 Jefferson street.

A meeting of the citizens will be held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening, on which occasion General Gideon J. Pillow will deliver an address on the subject of Chinese immigration. The subject is an all important one at the present time, and therefore the attendance ought to be large.

We call special attention to Mrs. Merriwether's letter in this morning's paper, showing the manner in which the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company settled the life policy of her late husband, for twenty thousand dollars. He died one month after the policy was issued.

New flour at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s

DIRECT IMPORTATION.—Just received, direct from Genoa, Italy, per vessel "Pericles," one hundred and fifty boxes assorted Macaroni; one dozen cakes Parmezaw cheese; fifty cans pure Olive oil; and for sale by

A. VACCARO & Co.,
tf 324 Front street.

The best and cheapest fruit jars are the stoneware; one hundred dozen quarts and half gallon. The surest way to get rid of roaches is to get one of Bob Armstrong's patent traps. For the best light buy the sun-hinge burner. Coal oil, soap, rosin, pitch and tinware. If you want a bargain call at No. 40 Jefferson street. 24

New flour at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s.

NEW BOOKS.—Messrs. Cleaves, Smithwick & Hatcher, Main street, have received "Cypher," a romance, by James G. Austin, New York; Shelton & Co. This is a well written romance, replete with interest. Messrs. Cleaves, Smithwick & Hatcher have also, Rev. R. A. Holland's late address at Lexington, Virginia.

THE MERCHANTS' TAX.—At the last regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed urging the Legislature to repeal the merchants' tax law, and calling on merchants of other cities and towns throughout the State to use their influence in behalf of the subject. Mr. Cherry, President of the Chamber, has appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to carry the resolution into effect: W. R. Moore, Benj. Erevian, John S. Toof, Henry G. Smith, Wm. M. Farrington.

New flour at Oliver, Finnie & Co.'s.

FINE BRAND OF FLOUR.—The fancy brands of flour in vogue for some time are at last thrown in the shade by a new brand made at St. Louis for Newton, Ford & Co. of this city, the only sellers in this section. It is branded Heinrichshafen's Extra, and is unequaled by the most popular brands hitherto offered. It is made from selected wheat, and is rich and creamy, makes bread and biscuit of fine quality and of snowy whiteness, never failing to turn out to the entire satisfaction of the consumer. Messrs. Ford & Co. are prepared to furnish the trade and planters at prices as low as charged for other fancy brands. We commend a trial of this flour, satisfied that those who try it once will stand to it in preference to any other brand.

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

At [illegible], Thursday, August 12th, 1869.

The anniversary meeting will take place as above stated. Tickets for members can be had of M. C. Cayce, Esq., Treasurer, No. 28 Second street, and of H. L. Priddy, Esq., Bartlett.

Officers of the Association—Colonel C. D. McLean, President; Major Jno. P. Tremayne, Secretary; M. C. Cayce, Esq., Treasurer.

Committee of Arrangements—H. L. Priddy, (Chairman,) Major B. S. Taylor, J. B. Mercer, G. M. Bartlett, Esq., Dr. L. L. Battle, Chas. Jones, Benjamin Duncan, T. L. Giles, Captain Al D. Hunter, John Harding, Esq., Roscoe Field, E. W. Caldwell, T. C. Bleckley, Esq., Wm. Bettis, Amos Munson, Turner Hines, Jas. Brooks, Ed. Elam, F. C. Stevenson, Wm. Connell, R. M. Mason, Geo. C. Holmes, Gen. R. Redford, J. M. Coleman, T. B. Folger, Colonel Jesse Forrest, Jac. Steinkuhl, N. S. Bruce, B. F. Boon, J. M. Shelley.

Committee on Finance—Colonel F. Titus, K. J. B. L. Winn, H. L. Gulon, G. R. Redford, Chris. Steinkulh, F. W. Smith, J. J. Murphy, Wm. F. Hardin, Dr. J. O. Buntyn, C. W. Goyer, James Elder, E. M. Apperson.

Committee of Reception, and to Wait upon the Ladies—Captain John Wilkinson, Captain A. C. Bettis, J. Rich. Wray, Esq., William A. Dunlap, Esq., Colonel Flu. D. Greer, Wm. L. McLean, John Titus, J. M. Boon, Dr. R. Trezevant, C. W. Johnson, Dr. Blackwell, Willie Ward, Henry T. Bragg, Monroe Shelby, Major Val. Peyton, E. Wooldridge, J. C. Powell, Robert L. Jones, John Goodwin.

Marshal—George R. Powell, with the following gentlemen as assistants: Colonel Moses White, A. J. Hays, Esq., C. A. Rose, Esq., Captain A. S. Munson.

Orator—General Marcus J. Wright.

Badges can be procured from the Treasurer and H. L. Priddy, Esq.

Members, with their families, are requested to attend early, with such provisions as are usually provided. Those citizens who are disposed to become members, and are eligible, are requested to call on our secretary, Major John P. Trezevant, No. 230 corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and do so, or H. L. Priddy, Esq., at Bartlett.

Meats and vegetables intended to be cooked near the grounds must be ready by eight o'clock on the morning of the barbecue. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements will appoint proper persons to attend to this duty, and see that the different tables are properly supplied. The pit being *strictly private*, no meats or vegetables can be had therefrom, except by those in charge.

Gentlemen who have not been citizens of this county twenty years and desire to attend our anniversary celebration, can procure a ticket and a badge by applying to our treasurer, M. C. Cayce, Esq., or to H. L. Priddy, Esq., Bartlett, upon the payment of two dollars.

Persons going from Memphis on the Ohio Road can do so for fifty cents the round trip, a special train leaving at [illegible] Leave Memphis 7:00 a.m. Leave Bartlett 7:45 a.m.

"	8:30 "	"	9:15 "
"	10:00 "	"	Noon
"	12:00 m.	"	12:45 p.m.
"	1:00 p.m.	"	1:45 "
"	2:30 "	"	3:15 "
"	4:30 "	"	5:15 "
"	6:00 "	"	6:45 "
"	8:00 "	"	8:45 "
"	10:00 "	"	11:30 "

C. D. MCLEAN,
President of the Association.
AUGUST 1, 1869.

EXIT, KENO.

Refusal of the Supreme Court to Grant a Supersedeas.

Below is the *fiat* of Judge Hawkins of the Supreme Court of the State, refusing to grant a *supersedeas* to the order of Chancellor Smith dissolving the injunction in one of the keno cases. It is said the attorney who applied for the writ does not object to the refusal, but rather to the grounds upon which the denial of the court is based. With this, however, we have nothing to do; it is for judges and lawyers. The *fiat* of Judge Hawkins is as follows:

The decree of the Chancellor does not confer authority upon any private individual, or public officer, for the doing of anything, or for the performance of any act. It does not direct that anything be done, or act performed, nor does it forbid the performance of any act, nor does it operate to divest, or withold any legal right. Therefore, it does not seem to me there is anything to supersed, or for a supersedeas to operate upon.

It is insisted, however, that the effect of a supersedeas in this case would be to set aside, annul, or reverse the decree of the Chancellor dissolving the injuction. I do not understand such to be the office of a supersedeas. A Judge of the Supreme Court may grant a supersedeas, suspending the execution of a judgment, or decree of an inferior court, but he has no power to remove, or annul such judgment, or decree by supersedeas or otherwise, however erroneous it may be. The power to do this belongs to the *Supreme Court* alone.

The supersedeas asked for must, therefore, be refused.

Upon the petitioner entering into bond, with surety as required by law, the clerk of the Supreme Court at Brownsville will issue a writ of error in this case, removing said case from the Chancery Court at Memphis, into said Supreme Court at Brownsville.

ALVIN HAWKINS, Judge, etc.
July 30, 1869.

MATRIMONY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A gay and festive darkey, with a very appropriate cognomen of Frank Dhu, was brought before Justice Foley yesterday on the charge of assaulting a young colored woman named Mollie Weaver, with intent to kill the said Mollie. The evidence showed that he had loved Mollie not wiselybut too well, and when she entreated him to marry her, and make her an "honest woman," he drew a knife on her, and threatened to put an end to her existence. The Justice listened calmly and quietly to all the testimony, and then in the most fatherly and benign manner told Frank that he ought and was bound to marry the girl. This was a staggerer to Frank, who happened just then to be in a state of epicureiousness, having only a couple of dollars in his possession, while the license was four dollars and a half. He, however, trudged off to the office of Mr. John Loague to see what he could do there; but the "matrimonial clerk" told him that they had no half price licenses for sale, and Frank, still in charge of the officer, went off among his friends, and at length succeeded in raising the amount. The license was duly procured, the marriage ceremony properly performed by Justice Foley, and the newly married pair went on their way rejoicing. No cards.

IMPROVED STEEL BRUSH COTTON GIN.—Among the great inventions of the age "Gullett's patent improved steel brush cotton gin" is entitled to take a first place. All who have used this most excellent machine are loud in its praise, and declare that it is superior to any other gin in the market. A large number of premiums have been awarded to this gin throughout the Southern country, and those who use it at all times realize the highest market price for their crop, as the fact has been established that the increase in the price of cotton ginned on it on every fifty bales will more than pay for the machine. It is fully adapted to all kinds of short and medium long staple, and all cotton ginned on it commands at least one cent per pound over that from any other gin. It also exceeds all others in speed of work done in cleanliness of seed and in thorough cleaning. Messrs. Orgill Bros. & Co., Front street, are the agents in this city for this most excellent invention.

ANOTHER "PERMANENT INSTITUTION."—The "City Wood Yard," No. 70 and 72 Beale street, Jordon & Horton proprietors. The best of cord and split wood on hand, at all times, at lowest rates. This firm also does business upon an honorable, legitimate principle, giving their personal attention to the delivery of all wood sold. A few cords left for use at C. T. Peterson's coal office, 13 Madison street, will be promptly filled.

The Summer at Raleigh Springs.

Visitors at Raleigh Springs are daily increasing in number as the hot season advances, and show somewhat of an increase over last summer. The place is crowded with summer residents. The Franklin House, the principal public place of resort, is kept in first class style by Messrs. Pump and Sink, and offers excellent entertainment to transient as well as permanent guests. It is within a short distance of the springs, and is cool and comfortable. The proprietors give the first grand dinner of the season to-day to inaugurate an arbor, which they have recently opened, immediately at the springs, and which is intended as an eating and refreshment saloon. It will be provided with all the substantials and luxuries necessary, and will prove a great convenience to visitors, especially ladies, for whose accommodation a dressing-room has been connected with it. The trains on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad continue to run every Sunday for the accommodation of excursionists, leaving here at 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., and returning before dark. We presume there will be a crowd at this delightful place of resort to-day.

"Concentration of Capital" and Life Insurance.

The immense returns of New York and Massachusetts indicate a growing popularity for life insurance as a source of investment, and the substantial condition of all legitimate companies fully justifies the confidence reposed in these institutions.

Within a few years—less than a quarter of a century—they have accumulated more than one hundred million of dollars, which is concentrated in the Eastern and Northern States, and performs an important function in building up and developing the manufacturing interest of these States.

The celebrated Colt's factory, of Hartford, Conn., the largest fire-arms manufacturing company in America, employing now more than fourteen hundred hands, was started, encouraged and made a complete success by money borrowed in its infancy from the insurance capital of that city. This manufacturing company alone, by its great energy and success, has been the means of adding millions to the value of real estate in Hartford. Other instances equally striking might be mentioned—they are not rare in the Eastern States, where the capital of insurance companies has been loaned to, and served to build up railroads, manufacturing companies and other improvements, thereby developing the resources and adding to the permanent wealth of the country at large. These are the legitimate results of concentration of capital. Without money it is impossible to accomplish any great result. Without it, we are unable to build railroads, machine shops or factories, and our rich and extensive prairies, our hills and mountains, with all their hidden wealth, are valueless without money. Concentration of capital, therefore, is the great want of our people—it is their only hope if we would compete with our more wealthy slater States. We must learn to produce everything we want at home, to create wealth, not consume it. We must love to be self-sustaining, patronize our own home institutions, keep our money at home, have it invested and operated here for the benefit of our own people. Then, and not before, may we expect to realize the benefits of a real, substantial prosperity.

The Carolina Life Insurance Company, of Memphis is emphatically a home institution.

Its premiums are all retained at home, and invested here for the purpose of building up and developing the resources of our own section, adding to its permanent wealth, and at the same time earning a better rate of interest than they would in other States.

This company, managed and controlled by our best men, presents a basis for security unsurpassed by any company in America.

Its rapid progress in accumulating business, its greatly increased assets, safely and profitably invested in our midst, as well as the universal satisfaction given to all policy-holders in its settlements, mark this as the favorite company for life insurance in the Southwest. Office, 291 Main street.

d&w

News in Brief.

Dr. W. E. Rogers, Health officer, reports forty-one deaths in the city last week—twenty whites and twenty-one blacks.

The youngest son of Colonel Frank Royester was thrown from a horse on Friday, at Wythe Depot, and had his leg broken.

L. B. Bojardus assaulted Larkin Love, outside the city on Friday, and was bound over to keep the peace by Justice Griffith, yesterday.

Captain S. C. Weaver, the popular ticket agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, leaves to-day on a pleasure trip to the East. *Bon voyage.*

Captain J. B. Boughner desires the Deputy Commissioners appointed for the election in the city and suburbs to call at his office to-morrow, to be sworn in and obtain their blanks.

Mr. John W. Wood had his watch stolen in a mysterious manner from his room on Thursday afternoon. He offers seventy-five dollars for the recovery of the time-keeper.

Rev. Dr. Pearne will conduct the services of St. John's M. E. Church, in the Law Court this morning and preach a sermon to young men. All are cordially invited to attend.

Becky Lewis (colored) was accused before Justice Griffith, yesterday, with stealing a pair of corsets from Maria Smith. The evidence failed to substantiate the charge, and Becky was discharged.

Mr. J. C. Rhodes, who resides on the Big Creek plank road, six miles from the city, yesterday sent us a specimen ear of corn, which is evidently the daddy of all ears of that sort. He assures us it is only a fair specimen of many acres waving in corn.

Sergeant S. J. Atlee has been promoted to the Captaincy of the First Police District, vacant by the resignation of Captain McMath; Acting Sergeant D. C. Mooney has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and Patrolman Mike Dee to the rank of Acting Sergeant. These appointments are all good.

A grocer named Marshall, whose place of business is in the southern part of the city, took a summary way of getting a debt paid by going to the house of a Mrs. Lawson and carrying off a half barrel of flour, and was arrested on a charge of theft. He turned the tables on Mrs. Lawson by causing her arrest for obtaining goods under false pretences. Both were admitted to bail till Monday, when the case will be inquired into by Justice Norton.

The matrimonial market was pretty brisk last week, and the following happy couples returned their certificates to Mr. John Loague to show that they had been duly and truly wedded: J. C. Robinson and Mrs. H. B. Johnson; James Johnson and Miss Mattie Robinson; Daniel S. Gray and Miss Ella Baldwin; D. Banfield and Mary Butler; James M. Biedman and Miss Addie Morris; John W. Scalsh and Miss Emily Adieto; Isaac Shloss and Miss Mattie McCarver; Wm. Unvasaght and Clara Hoyne; Ed. Bisby and Miss Mary Harper.

Information reached the city yesterday that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Alvin Allen, Register Assessor at Jackson, and supervisor for United States troops. The Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Cumberland, at Louisville, telegraphed yesterday to Hon. J. M. Tomeny, United States Marshal for West Tennessee, that the officer in command of the post at Humboldt would supply all the troops necessary to carry out the laws. No further intelligence has been received from the seat of war, and it is believed the disturbance is at an end.

A young man named Charles Hiller was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to commit a robbery at the Mozart House, on Washington street, at an early hour in the morning. The proprietor was awakened about two o'clock by hearing an unusual noise, and on going down stairs found both the front and rear doors open and Hiller standing in the back room armed with a hatchet. Being under the impression that Hiller intended to commit robbery, he had him arrested. In the afternoon Justice Millard committed him for trial.

A Postal Clerk Badly Injured in a Railroad Train.

Mashall Fastened by Contact with a Passing Car.

A serious accident occurred to Mr. Burk J. Decker, one of the postal car clerks on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at Leighton station, about ten o'clock on the night of Friday. Mr. Decker left this city on the 12:30 p.m. mail train, and was in the act of throwing out the mail pags at Leighton station as the train approached, when his head came into contact with a freight car which had been carelessly left standing on the siding. His skull was fractured in a very serious manner, and the brains oozed out of the wound. He was conveyed to Huntsville, Ala., and will prove a great convenience to visitors, especially ladies, for whose accommodation a dressing-room has been connected with it. The trains on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad continue to run every Sunday for the accommodation of excursionists, leaving here at 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., and returning before dark. We presume there will be a crowd at this delightful place of resort to-day.

where his wounds were dressed, but the injuries he had received were of such a serious character that it was considered doubtful whether he would recover. We were glad to learn, however, by a dispatch received in the city that he is doing well, notwithstanding the very serious character of the injuries he sustained. Mr. Decker is a respectable, quiet and steady young man, and highly appreciated by all who know him. He was a clerk in the postoffice in this city for a couple of years and proved a most efficient officer. For the past three years he has been connected with the postal car department, and has been found ever faithful and attentive to his duties. His parents formerly resided in this city and lately removed to Huntsville. He is brother to little Charley Decker, the well known Tennessee dwarf. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the station-master at Leighton, in allowing the car to remain on the siding when the mail train was approaching the station.

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—At Chambers, July 31, 1869—The following cases have been decided by the Chancellor:

Peck vs Waddell; instanta reference.
Banning vs Rocco; motion overruled.
Schoolfield vs Bingham; sale ordered.
Finlay vs Heylin; same.
Doyle vs Fowlkes; motion overruled.

Court meets at nine o'clock Monday morning, August 2, 1869.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*T. J. Latham, Register.*—Attorney's, Bankrupts, and all parties interested, are notified that filing petitions for discharge, obtaining final discharges, proving debts and all other Bankruptcy business, not attended to before the twenty-fifth of August, will be continued to October, or perhaps November.

CRIMINAL COURT—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This Court met at nine o'clock. Several motions for new trials, including the Leonard case, were heard and overruled, except in case Stephen Montalta, convicted of the crime of rape. This case was held up under advisement for a few days. The motion for a change of venue in the Leonard case was also overruled. Several prisoners were sentenced to the penitentiary. The following is a list of the convictions obtained in this court since the last shipment to the penitentiary:

Bill Robertson, malicious shooting, ten years.
Bob Johnson, malicious shooting, five years.
Floyd Dodson, larceny, three years.
John Brown, larceny, three years.
Monroe Bolton, larceny, ten years.
Henry Bell, larceny, ten years.
Bill Butler, larceny, ten years
T. E. Leonard, embezzlement, five years.
Peter Staples, murder, fifteen years.
Julius Boleran, larceny, ten years.
Andrew Johnson, murder, fifteen years.
Lewis Street, manslaughter, one year.
Dick Murphy, house-breaking, five years.
Edward Lindsay, larceny, five years.
Stephen Montalta, rape, twenty years.
Charles Boyd, murder, ten years.
James Berry, larceny, three years.
John Glass, larceny, three years.
Charles Kendall, larceny, ten years.
Henry Rogers, larceny, five years.
Hiram Tolliver, manslaughter, seven years.
Henry Bell, larceny, ten years.

The following cases are set for trial during the week:

153 William Hoyle; larceny.
170 Louis Givens; murder.
235 William Dodson; larceny.
234 John Henry; larceny.
234 Ben Evans; larceny.
234 John Johnson; larceny.
240 Orlando Cuter; robbery.
248 Heligon Collier; larceny.
303 Taylor Stocks; murder.
304 George Washington; larceny.
307 Bill Atkigson; housebreaking.
125 C. L. Morrison; perjury.
141 H. C. Carlin; murder.
178 C. A. Stillman; perjury.
179 C. A. Stillman; perjury.
180 C. A. Stillman; perjury.
205 Alex. Hunt; larceny.
258 Samuel Dickens; malicious shooting.
260 H. C. Norris; embezzlement.
267 D. B. Dusenberry; malicious shooting.
William Johnson; larceny.
Henry Screen; murder.
Henry Wilson; murder.
J. M. McGhee; murder.
Forrest Powell; shooting with intent to kill.
Thomas Dickens; murder.
Samuel Dickens; murder.

STATISTICAL AND INVALUABLE.—Mr. Parker, of the firm of Parker, Ward & Co., No. 286 Front street, is preparing a chart of cotton statistics for circulation after the close of the current season that will be invaluable to bankers, factors and others interested in our great staple. It will contain in simple and concise form a complete statement of weekly receipts, exports and stocks of cotton, at Memphis, Liverpool, and all United States ports, together with prices thereof, on every Thursday of the year, at Memphis, New York, Liverpool and New Orleans, and a summary giving the total receipts and exports, and the highest, lowest and average prices for the season in each of the great markets. It will be lithographed and will be ready for distribution about the 25th of September, in numbers to suit subscribers. Subscriptions for over five thousand have already been obtained. In size it is about 10x14 inches, and it will be something nice to frame, ornamental as well as invaluable in stores and offices, or on the plantation. Space is left for the insertion of cards of subscribers. Merchants cannot send to their country customers a more acceptable and valuable present, nor can there be a better standing advertisement. It will also give quotations of gold for the year.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Lane, the the eminent Surgeon Chiropodist, who operated in Memphis a few months since, with so much success, to his patrons has returned to the city for the purpose of locating permanently and practicing his profession. He has taken rooms at the Peabody Hotel, where all who did not have an opportunity to avail themselves of his skill, can now do so. The Doctor is no quack or charletan, but an educated gentleman, and we predict for him a brilliant success.

GROCERIES, COTTON AND COMMISSION.—It will be observed from an advertisement in another column that the enterprising firm of Hill, Fontaine & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 223 Front street, have on hand a large, extensive and varied stock of goods, suitable for farmers, planters, and dealers in town and country. The stock embraces bacon, flour, pork, sugar, coffee, molasses, Roberson county whisky, and other goods, suitable to the wholesale grocery trade. This firm gives the strictest attention to all orders committed to their care.

AT THE PEABODY HOTEL.—Dr. Lane, whose name is so familiar to our citizens, and one, if not the most skillful surgeon chiropodist in this country, arrived in the city yesterday, and can be consulted at his rooms in the Peabody Hotel. In the removing of corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc., etc., Dr. Lane is one, if not the most skillful operator that has ever made surgical chiropody a specialty. He is indorsed by two hundred physicians of Philadelphia, who declare that his services in a large city are *sine qua non* to the public.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
August 1, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river here rose three and a half inches in the past twenty-four hours, and is now six feet nine and a half inches below the high-water mark of 1867. At St. Louis the river is declining rapidly. The Ohio is falling steadily with six feet in the canal. White river is getting low with scant four feet in the channel above Augusta. The Arkansas is receding with five feet in the channel from Little Rock out.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Lumineary, St. Louis.
" Tilton, Evansville.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Naloma, White river.
" Lumineary, Vicksburg.

IN PORT.

Steamer Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was very little business doing on the wharf yesterday, aside from the receiving of the Natoma, which packet cleared for White river with a splendid list and full of people.

Sell Howell left last evening for the Hot Springs, to exhibit a beautiful though frail bark, which was full rigged.

The Luminary passed down last night for Vicksburg well freighted.

The splendid passenger steamer Thomas H. Allen, Captain Reese Pritchard, is the regular Monday packet, leaving at five p.m. for all points on the Arkansas, connecting at Little Rock with the stages for Hot Springs.

Jimmy Thompson and Charley Sharpe, two clever gentlemen and efficient clerks, have charge of the office.

The City of Cairo, for St. Louis, had a fair list of people.

The Linton came in from Evansville with a cargo of western produce. During her stay at Evansville she was repainted, etc.

The Rubicon, Captain Blake, is the Monday St. Louis packet, leaving New Orleans at 5 p.m. John Blake does the honor of the office.

The George W. Cheek, Captain Malone, is the regular Monday Friar's Point and Bends packet, leaving Monday at 5 p.m. Charley Smithers and Stack Lee, two amiable gentlemen, have charge of the office.

The Julia is the Monday Vicksburg packet.

The Argos was taken out on the docks yesterday, and will undergo a thorough overhauling.

Captain Arthur Fields and Tip Fields, clerks of the Cheek, arrived last evening from Louisville. Arthur Fields comes with the intention of making Memphis his future home, and will be engaged on some one of our lower river steamers.

The Nightingale left Cincinnati Thursday evening for Arkansas river with three hundred tons, fifty tons of which are for this port. She is due to-day.

The Minneola left Cincinnati for Memphis last evening.

The City of Alton is due to-day from New Orleans.

The Mollie Able will be down on Monday for New Orleans.

The following rates of freight from Louisville to New Orleans has been adopted by the Louisville and Marine Association, and went into effect yesterday: Bagging and rope, per 100 lbs, 35@45c; bacon, in casks, bbls and boxes, 30@40c; corn, 45c; dry goods, 50c@60c; glassware, in boxes, casks and crates, 50c@60c; hubs, spokes and felloes, 52c; hardware and hames, 50c@60c; hams, etc., in casks, tierces and bbls, 35@45c; jeans and linseys, 50c@60c, leather, 50c@60c; lard, 35c@45c; printing paper, 50c@60c; plows, each, 30c@40c; steel plows, each, 50c@60c; stoves and light castings (boat not accountable for breakage), per 100 lbs, 50c; stone caps and sills, 50c; tobacco, per 100 lbs gross, and 50c per hhd additional if taken from the top of bank or warehouse, 40c; apples, onions and potatoes, per bbl, 70c, krout, $1 65; empty barrels for molasses, pork, etc., 35c; flour, 65c@90c; oil, $1 50@2 50; pork, 95@$1 20; vinegar, $1 70@2; whisky, $2@2 50. Sundries—Carts and buggies, each, $10; hay, per ton, $9 50@10. Stock—Cattle, per head, $11; horses, $10; mules, $8; sheep, $1.

Dick Appeal has lately become fascinated with rural picnics and rustic beauties. The gallantry he exhibits toward charming country lasses—the dignity of his bearing while tripping the light fantastic—and the happy serenity of his countenance while at the dinner table, are reported to be special features of all frolics he has recently attended. Some how he always manages to be on good terms with them that's got the best to eat, and every few days he may be seen cutting a lively shash behind one of Postal's fast chesnuts, going toward the suburbs in search of a square meal and other refreshments.

The elegant steamer Legal Tender, Captain John Elliott, is the regular Tuesday White river mail packet.

The Laurel arrived yesterday from Duvall's Bluff with a locomotive for this end of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad.

The Omaha *Republican* of Wednesday, says: "The Sunset sunk yesterday, about 130 miles above Omaha. John Green is a loser by the catastrophe to the amount of $6,500. No lives were lost."

The St. Louis *Republican* announces Mr. Harry L. Smith as River Editor of the Memphis *Appeal*. This will be news to Captain English, who has filled this position for three years and has no idea of retiring from the creek department.

A plan is on foot for making the Ohio river permanently navigable for boats and barges drawing from four to five feet of water. It contemplates the construction of wing dams over the shoals and rapids of the river, and of locks and dams that would convert the Ohio into a vast canal, of capacity sufficient to float the commerce of the entire continent. The wing dams would extend from each side of the stream into the center, thus contracting the water into a narrower channel, and thereby making it sufficiently deep for navigation. This would not only deepen the waters, but lengthen the course of the rapids, and thus reduce the fall by extending the inclined plane. There would in this case be no delay of boats, since there would be no locks to pass through. The expense would be small—four millions and a half for three hundred such dams—while navigation would be unimpeded for ten or eleven months of the year. The lock and dam, or canal plan, is estimated to cost twelve and a half million, and the Ohio, from Pittsburg to Cairo, would be converted into a vast canal, with ten times the capacity of the Erie canal enlarged. Not an extra acre of land would be overflowed, the water would be five feet deep, and there would be but little impediment from ice in winter. That some such original design will be eventually carried out cannot be doubted in view of the rapid settlement of the far West and the urgent necessity of opening every possible inland avenue to interest commerce.

Probably Incorrect.

Washington special (28th) Cincinnati Commercial.]

A gentleman interested in the political affairs of Mississippi, who has just returned from Long Branch, reports as the result of the numerous consultations with the President at that place, regarding the Dent movement, that Judge Dent will probably refuse to accept the nomination of the Conservatives of that State if it is tendered him. My informant intimates that this solution is due to President Grant's decision that the so-called Conservative movement in Mississippi will result to the disadvantage of the Republican party. Judge Dent himself has frequently asserted his willingness to withdraw from the canvass if such a consequence should be likely to follow.

A man, name unknown, committed suicide at the village of Drew, Chester county, Pennsylvania, yesterday, by throwing himself under the wheels of a railroad train. A number of securities of various kinds, part of the proceeds of the Ocean National Bank robbery, at New York, some time ago, were found on his body.

Steamboats

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Company.
United States Mail Line.

For Melcons, Rockport, Jacksonport, Grand Glaize, Lockes, Des Arc and Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Arkansas river.

The Regular Packet
ARKANSAS,
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on TUESDAY, August 3, at 5 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the foot of Monroe street, or to

ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Regular United States Mail Line.

For Melcons, Rockport, Jacksonport, Grand Glaize, Lockes, Des Arc and Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Arkansas river.

THOMAS H. ALLEN, Pritchard, master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave MONDAY, August 2, at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the foot of Monroe street, or to

ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and St. Francis River Steamer Packet.

For Helena, Madison, Marianna and Wittenburg.

LINTON, Ware master

This fine passenger packet leaves every SATURDAY at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

Memphis and St. Louis U. S. Mail Line For Arkansas, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

ONE of the following fine Passenger Steamers will leave Memphis, viz:

Steamer EL RIO, Monday, August 2, at 5 p.m.
Steamer MILLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 3, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 5, at 5 p.m.
Steamer LUMINARY, Friday, August 6, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, August 7, at 5 p.m.

Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 291 Main street.

JAS. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

U. S. Mail Line, for Vicksburg.

MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ONE of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:

MARBLE CITY, Saturday, July 24, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, July 26, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, July 31, at 5 p.m.
JULIA BLAKE, Monday, August 2, at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply on Memphis and St. Louis Wharfboat.

FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 1st of September, the steamer [illegible] and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer

ST. JOSEPH

Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 4 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock p.m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.

HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. 177

Memphis and White River Packet Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following-named passenger packets of the above line will leave Memphis every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock p.m., for all points on Little Rock and White Rivers as high up as Jacksonport:

DES ARC.....TUESDAY.
NATONA.....SATURDAY.

W. J. Ashford, Master

Making close connection with the railroad at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock; and all points above on Arkansas river; at Jacksonport with light-draft packets for Batesville and all points on White River; also, for Yellville, Forsyth, Springfield, and all points on Black river. The line will run through without transhipment to Little Rock and all points above on the Ark

...LY AVALANCHE

...val and Departure of Trains.

...TERN AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.
Arrive. Depart.
...h Mail..... 2:30 p.m. 12:00 p.m.
...h Express..... 10:20 p.m. 11:30 p.m.
...ccommodation.... 5:00 a.m. 6:30 a.m.
...leans train..... 5:30 a.m.

...TERN AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.
Arrive. Depart.
...Express..... 12:40 p.m. 4 a.m.
...Express..... 2:30 p.m. 3 p.m.
...ping car attached to Night Express trains ...gree through to Nashville, via Nash... and Northwestern Railroad, without ...

...road time fifteen minutes faster than city, ...e office No. 207½ Main street; depot at head ...th street

...SSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.
Arrive. Depart.
... Mail (daily)..... 7:45 p.m. 11:45 a.m.
...ss (daily)..... 5:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m.
...Leaving makes direct connection for New ...ans South.
...Express makes direct connection for Colu... Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs ...ns north or Grenada and Mississippi ...railroad.
...office, 207½ Main street, and at the Depot. ...ses will call for passengers and check ...ge in any part of the city, by leaving or... at 207½ Main street.

...MPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.
...70 Madison and Little Rock Express.
...g West—Leave Memphis daily..... 7:30 a.m.
...g East—Leave Madison..... 2:00 p.m
S. R. BEAUMONT (Genl Sup't.

...rival and Departure of Mails

...PART—For Chattanooga, Richmond ... Washington, New York, ... Baltimore and all cities and ... East and South; Columbus, ... and Montgomery, Ala., ... and all stations on the ... Memphis and Charleston Railroad; Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Northwestern, Gulf Mail Chattanooga and East Tennessee ... Railroads at..... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at..... 2:30 p.m.
...PART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, ...nville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York and all ... East, North and West, at..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 12:00 p.m.
...PART—For New Orleans, Lake ... Vicksburg, Natchez, Shreveport, ... and all cities ... Southwest, at..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 p.m.
...PART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans, Jackson and Southern Railroads, at..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 p.m.
...PART—For all stations on the Memphis and ...ksville and branch Railroads, at..... 2:00 p.m
Arrive at..... 3:30 p.m
...PART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at..... 5:00 p.m
Arrive at..... 6:00 p.m
...PART—For Marion, Wittenburg and ...ksburg, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10:00 a.m.
...PART—For Olive Branch and Hyland, Miss. (semi-weekly) Monday and Friday, at..... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 p.m.
...PART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Miss. (weekly) Friday, at..... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 a.m.
...PART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White River (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 a.m.
...PART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 a.m.
...PART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9:00 a.m.
...PART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

...RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets corrected or not; Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blank Deeds, Blank Cards, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Paper, Plain or ornamental, Photographic Representations of Different Objects, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—
Cents.
One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight..... 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 8
All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at either rates of postage.

BOOKS

...ooks not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address..... 4
...ooks over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 8
...ooks over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 12
...ooks over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

...nsealed circulars, not exceeding 8 in number, to one address..... 2
...nsealed circulars, over 8 and not exceeding 6..... 4
...nsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 12..... 6
...nsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12..... 8

TERRITORIAL

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, is not at all changed heretofore. Postal rates are now equal throughout the Unit States.....

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, ...nt to subscribers, is on each four ounces or ...ction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents ...semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, ...d thirty cents for daily publications. On ...nthly and periodicals, for each four ounces or ...fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents ...r monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly ...blications. Advance payments, either at the ...ce of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for ...r superiority, as a safe and cheap method of ...nsmitting small sums through the mails. ...ders are issued in sums not more than $50, ...ger amounts can be transmitted to the same ...on, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

...orders not exceeding $10..... 10 cents.
... " 10 " 20..... 15 "
... " 20 " 30..... 20 "
... " 30 " 40..... 25 "

...e money order office will be open from 9 ...ock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

...IGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

...ction 16, act of March 3, 1865: That no Post... shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, ... packet or package, which shall weigh ... than four pounds, except books published ...culated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

...rticles of clothing, being manufactured of ... cotton, or linen, and comprised in a ...age not exceeding two pounds in weight, ...essed to any non-commissioned officer or ...ate serving in the National armies, may be ... by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ...es or fraction thereof, to be in all cases pre...

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 ...ms, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on ...ery.

NEWSPAPERS—2 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 ...s for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof ...prepayment required.

BOOKS, PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF ALL KINDS, ...ENGRAVINGS—6 cents per 4 oz. or ...on thereof, prepayment required. If, ...ever, the postage on any article shall be ...iently prepaid, it will be advertised as for... to contain destination, charged with the de... postage, and also subject to a fine on de...

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

...ding all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

...ates are the same as to Belgium and the ...erlands, with like conditions as to prepay... etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

...ETTERS—20 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, ...yment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; ... 14 cents.

CANADA.

...ETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and ... per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

...ETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional; if paid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

...EWSPAPERS—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction ..., prepayment required.

...OOK PACKETS, Prints, Patterns and Samples ... per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents ... mail via England,) prepayment required.

...ust if unpaid or partially paid, they ... forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery. ...egistration fee on registered letters or ...ecial packets is 25 cents to all the above ...ign countries, prepayment of postage ...d compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

...ingle letters, if cents prepaid, subject to ... cents additional if unpaid; newspapers ... exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

...atalogues (including printed papers of ...ard, maps, plans, prints, engravings, ...ks, photographs, lithographs, sheets of ...sic, proofs with or without manuscript ... (including seeds and cards) when not ... 4 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 4 oz. and not ... 8 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 8 oz. and not ... 12 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 12 oz. and not ... 16 oz., 8 cents; exceeding 4 ounces or ... thereof, prepayment optional.

FRANCE.

...quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, ... Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 ... ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

...ail via England, Belgium and Germany.)

...ers—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, ... optional; but unpaid or insufficiently ... letters are subject to a fine, in addition ... deficient postage, in the country of ...

...apers—2 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction ... prepayment required.

...rints of all kinds, and Patterns or ... of merchandise 4 cents per 4 oz. or ... prepayment required.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 31, 1869.

The receipts per rail and river to-day were light, and effected no material change in the tone of the general market except for bran and oats, of which the supplies were excessive, resulting in a decided downward tendency of prices. Included in the receipts were 356 sks bran, 74 pkgs butter, 148 sks corn, 15 bales cotton, 300 bbls cement and plaster, 63 coops chickens, 28 pkgs eggs, 485 bbls flour, 1597 tons iron and steel, 203 kegs and 24 tierces lard, 50 bbls lime, 43 bbls meal, 100 hf bbls molasses, 746 sks oats, 85 bbls oil, 7 bbls onions, 6 bbls pork, and 50 bbls sugar. In low grades of flour there was an easier feeling, while corn was stiff with rather an upward tendency. Cotton was dull. The bulk of stock on hand is in the possession of speculators, who are awaiting an advance. Several small tables have been shipped within the past few days, on owners' account.

The money market was quiet and unchanged, with Eastern exchange (60) selling, and very little making. Several of the banks decline to sell at less than ¼, but the German National Bank has not yet charged higher than ¼ this season, and others will accept this rate when they can't do better. New Orleans exchange is par selling.

In coin there was scarcely a transaction of note; the offerings were meagre and there was no demand. Dealers picked up a few very small amounts of gold at 136@135¾, and allowed 124@127 on silver. In New York gold opened at 136¼, was 136¾ at noon, and closed at 136¾.

Scrip was inactive and nominal, with no demand save for police, which dealers wanted at 85@86. County scrip was nominally 65@67 buying and 70 selling. It is regarded with distrust. City indebtedness is in demand at 77@78, and dealers ask 80@82, holding warrants at 85. The report of the Comptroller shows the amount of warrants outstanding to be $100,000, but parties connected with the city government doubt that it exceeds $40,000. At all events there are none on the market. It is possible that many warrants may not have been checked off on the books of the city as they were canceled. The city indebtedness held by the First National Bank is chiefly, if not all, in the shape of demand notes and balances.

Stocks and securities were dull; there were none on the market. Dealers give the following as buying rates, but report nothing doing:

Mem. and Charleston Railroad stock	60@67
" " " " 1st mort bonds	82
" " " " 2d mort bonds	77
Memphis and Ohio "	31
" " " 10 "	31
" " " Stock	5
" " " 6 per cent coup	27
Miss. & Tenn. R. R. 1st mort bonds	27
" " " 2d "	45
" " " 1st coup	60
" " " Stock	10
Miss Central R R 1st mort bonds	73
" " " 2d "	58
" " " 1st coup	73
" " " 2d "	60
" " " Stock	19
" " " Obligation due '72	73
" " " " '74	60
Mem & L. R. R. R bonds	1st mor 8 per cent 67
Mem & L. R. R coupons	1st mor 8 per cent 67
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds	287,224
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons	60
Memphis City Bonds, old	51
" " " new	49
" " " endorsed by M & Char. RR	65
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L R R R, and Memphis Coupons	62
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons	70@77
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds	68
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds	68
Mobile & Ohio R R Interest bonds	68
" " " Income	30
Mem. & Char. R R change notes	80
Miss & Tenn	35
Miss Central	35
Bills of Ordered, Jackson & M. R R change notes	15
" " "	35

The New York money market is reported as presenting no material change, and sterling exchange remains quiet at 109½ for sixty day bills. Government securities opened dull, but ruled steady in tone, closing as follows:

Bonds of 1867	112½	112½
6-20s of '62	112½	112½
6-20s of '64	112½	112½
6-20s of '65	112½	112½
5-20s, new, of '65	112½	112½
5-20s, new, of '67	112½	112½
10-40 bonds	107½	107½
Pacific 6s	106	106

In consequence of the death of Henry Keep, a prominent financier, the Stock Board adjourned at an early hour until Monday, with prices as follows:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	3,535	3,564
October	45,607	21,788
November	46,107	48,700
December	46,422	49,899
January	30,466	46,781
February	26,866	64,200
March	29,902	49,239
April	34,097	7,618
May	6,663	1,564
June	12,467	800
July	1,760	300
Total	247,177	253,654

The Planters' Insurance Company of this city will go through the closing forms of a regular reorganization on Monday, by the election of officers, when it is hoped there will be a full attendance of stockholders. It will then be immediately open for the transaction of insurance business. The stockholders of the Company include the best citizens, capitalists, merchants, bankers and real estate owners, each of whom is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be managed in the most satisfactory manner both to the assured and to the stockholders.

They are thus enabled to sell in either large or small quantities to consumers, to the detriment of regular dealers who pay large rents for storehouses, heavy licenses to the municipal, county, State and general Government, besides a tax of 1-10 per cent. on sales to the United States and 1½ per cent. to the State. The petition is already numerously signed by our most respectable produce and grocery merchants. The subject will be presented for discussion and action at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. In New Orleans and other Southwestern cities all speculators, river-tradesmen and flatboat people are required to consign their shipments to a regular merchant, by and through whom sales are always made. The enactment and enforcement of a protective ordinance here of similar import would be of material benefit to our regular merchants, who are now deprived of their legitimate commissions for which they pay so dearly.

A petition is in circulation for presentation to the City Council, asking the passage and enforcement of an ordinance against the sale of produce and merchandise from flatboats, before passing through the hands of regular commission merchants, as is customary in other cities. It is charged that flatboats arrive here, and for a trivial sum their owners obtain a license, which, with no inconsiderable amount paid the Wharfmaster, covers all their expenses to do business for an indefinite period.

The *St. Louis Journal* of Thursday says:

Wheat begins to arrive quite freely. A good portion of it is more or less damp, which accounts for the increasing receipts. The continued advance on corn is drawing out better supplies. Provisions are more buoyant under the load of passing quotations, and before they settle again to a dead pause, it is altogether likely that mess pork will have reached to its prophesied limit of $35. Exports of hogs to the East continue under largerthan was noticed last summer. So far, prime lots of grain are commanding good prices; but what a month may bring forth it is impossible, under the peculiar circumstances now attending the market, to conjecture.

The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, reports the effects of the rains last month and the changes of temperature throughout the country in this brief way:

With the exception of Florida, a small belt of land between Washington and New York city, and inconsiderable areas in Rhode Island and Minnesota, the rain fall of June, 1869, has been very largely in excess of what it was in June, 1868. In Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, the fall of water was a little more than doubled. The temperature, also, was from three to seven degrees lower. In the southern States the temperature was not reduced, but there was much more than the usual quantity of rain.

The effect upon the wheat crop has been, on the whole, favorable. In some sections, and especially in California, rust has done much damage; and in Missouri, Tennessee, and Southern Illinois the grain has suffered from sprouting in the stock. There will be complaints in many quarters of a light yield in the threshing, and of an undue proportion of straw; but, on the other hand, there has been an unusual exemption from injury by insects. It may be assumed, therefore, that the wheat harvest will be large enough to furnish an abundance of flour at moderate prices, with a fair surplus for exportation.

The corn has been damaged by a cold spring and saturated soil, besides being attacked in some places by worms and choked by weeds, but there is yet time to amend should the remainder of the summer prove propitious; and as more corn was planted in the Eastern States and beyond the Mississippi than last year, we may reasonably hope that an average crop will be produced.

The cotton crop promises much better than in the early spring, a great improvement having been wrought by the warm suns and genial showers of the season. A total acreage of eight million acres is given as the cotton field of 1869, there having been a diminution in the quantity of land planted with cotton in Tennessee, Virginia Kentucky and Missouri, States which produce comparatively little of the staple, and a considerable increase in the other cotton-growing States, of from eight to thirty-two per cent. In several of the States special fertilizers have been employed with the best results.

The hay and potato crops have both been injured in quality by the excessive rains, but the returns in both will be very abundant

Cotton Market.

In view of more favorable advices from New York and Liverpool there was rather a better speculative demand to-day, but sellers would not conform to the views of buyers, and only a few trifling sales occurred at a basis of 31½@32¢ for Liverpool middling. A lot of nine bales bright middling was taken on an order at 32c. The New York market was more active and closed steady with a fair demand at 33¼c for uplands. In Liverpool there were sales of 20,000 bales, the market closing with an advance of ⅛d; uplands quoted 12½d.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	55
Received to-day	
Received previously	247,122—247,177
Exported to-day	77
Exported previously	247,224
	246,920—246,997
Stock at noon this day	227

Receipts were per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 15 bales.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 38 bales.

Exports per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 9 bales.

Exports per river, 30 bales.

The receipts of cotton at this port for the month of July foot up 915 bales, to which are added an excess of 370 bales discovered by actual count during the month, making 1,285 bales, or a total of 247,177 bales since the first of September against 253,654 bales received during the same period last season. The exports for the month foot up 1,885 bales, making 246,897 bales since September first. The receipts for the whole of last season were 253,207 bales. Estimating that we receive 500 bales the coming month, our total receipts for the season will fall inside of 250,000 bales, and show a decrease of something over 5,000 bales as compared with last season's receipts. The following table will show the monthly receipts both for this and last season:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	3,535	3,564
October	45,607	21,788
November	46,107	48,700
December	46,422	49,899
January	30,466	46,781
February	26,866	64,200
March	29,902	49,239
April	34,097	7,618
May	6,663	1,564
June	12,467	800
July	1,760	300
Total	247,177	253,654

The receipts for August last year were 153 bales, and included several bales of new cotton.

The receipts for the week ending this evening were 128 bales, and the exports 142 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 31—10:15 a.m.—Cotton opened firmer but irregular. Ordinary, 27c; good do., 29c; low middling, 32¼c; middling, 33½c; good middling, 34½c.

3:15 p.m. — Cotton market closed steady, with a fair demand. Sales to spinners, 603 bales; sales to speculators, 104 bales; for export, 417 bales. Contracts made for 100 bales low middling, deliverable in September, at 31c; 200 do. do., deliverable in November, at 27¼c; 250 do. do., deliverable in December, at 26½c. Ordinary, 27c; good do., 29c; low middling, 32½c; middling, 33½c; good do., 34½c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opened active at 12¾d for middling uplands, and 13@13⅛d for Orleans. Sales for day, 20,000 bales.

2 p.m.—Cotton closed ⅛d higher, at 12¾d for middling uplands, and 13@13⅛d for Orleans. Sales for day, 20,000 bales.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT—July 31.—Loans increased $688,000; deposits increased $2,294,000; legal tender increased $1,829,000. Specie decreased 2,297,600; circulation decreased $22,000.

Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Registration Books for the City of Memphis will remain open at the Office of the Board of Registration, in the Court House, for the 4th, 5th and 6th days of August, 1869, which day I will be in attendance to register all persons entitled to vote.

Upon Night and Day.

Memphis, Tenn., July 31, 1869. 1t

MEMPHIS

Letters, and over half an ounce, 2 cents Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any state not above 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 5 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 2 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 2 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-American Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters	10
On letters to Regina, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each	10
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line or Prussian closed Mail, each	10

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tennessee, uncalled for July 31, 1869.

LADIES' LIST.

Persons calling for any of the following letters will please say they are advertised, giving the date of the list, and pay one cent each for them. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Days from 1 to 8 o'clock a.m. each day.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

A
Abel Mrs E
Abel J
Bacchus B H
Bradley B
Bell J J
Bailey J
Burke J F
Burke W
Bell J
Bailey J
Bell J
Brown H
Bell J W
Bakewell J
Barton J
Bonsell L
Burk W W
Butler M
Bell J W
Conrad B H 2
Cooper Mrs E
Cooper miss E
Chandler J
Chandler J W
Cooper M
Cooper M
Cooper miss E
Cooper J
Cooper miss E
Campbell R N
Cameron T
Coats T
Coleman W
Dickenson A
Dickenson J N
Douglas J
Dugan J
Dugan Mrs M
Davis W H
Everett J P 4
Edwards W J
Ferrie J
Flowers J C
Fowler W
Fulton W
Gallivant J
Griggs J A 2
Griggs J A 2
Hyde A A & Co
Haynes C
Hinds G
Hall J
Harper J
Harrison M
Harrison R H
Hunt W
Henderson W
Jones A S
Johnson C
Johnson G
Jackson J
Johnson W S
Johnson W H
Johnson W H
Keogh K
Lane G D
Lloyd Mrs E
Leary R
Moon J B
Mercer Mrs P
Madden J
Minor W A
Montgomery W N
Montgomery M
Monroe Dr G
Madden J
Nelson Dr A W
Nichols P S
Ogden Dr
Oliver R
Pulkert A C
Pain J
Papelon J H
Pulkert J H
Puryear R
Pearson W L 4
Ragland B R
Ragan G W
Reid J E W
Roberts W V
St Leger
Sanford G
Sanford W
Seay G W
Stanley J T
Suskin A
Stadley G
Smith J
Stephens W
Smith A
Fisk Lea J
Templeton J P
Turner N
Talcott Mrs
Townsley S
Thatcher S
Thompson W W
Taylor W H
Utley G
Venne Colonel H D
Voorhies J
Wands F B
Wilson G W
Witherington B M
White J
Ward R
Ward R L
Wood W H
Wilson T J
Williams J S
Williams C E
Wheeler miss A
Williamson mrs N E
Wright miss E
Wright M
Yancy W Jr

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Allen D N
Able J
Bacchus B H
Bradley B
Benell A
Barnum A L
Bledsoe R C
Blackwell F
Brown H
Bell
Brittle J W
Bedford J
Barton J
Bonsell L
Black Mr W
Bell J
Bell J W
Bakewell J
Barton J
Bonsell L
Burk W W
Butler M
Bell J W
Conrad B H 2
Cooper Mrs E
Cooper miss E
Chandler J
Chandler J W
Cooper M
Cooper M
Cooper miss E
Cooper J
Cooper miss E
Conley M A
Cox O
Cook T
Consodine T
Corcoran W C
Collier A
Dunn D
Dougherty J P 2
Dye J
Davies N
Donovan T
Dibrell W G
Edmonds G W Jr
Edmonds G W
Fullenwider & Co
Frazier M
French & Brown
Gooden G W
Gray J W
Goodlet J B
Hastung A G
Hays Mrs W
Hannon H R
Hagerty J A
Martin J A
Howes L
Hartung P
Hamner T A
Henderson D W L
Johnson C
Jayer P
Johnson J
Johnson T
Jordan H
Johnson W 2
Kimbell J
Laughlin H
Larkins M
Landing R
Lemon W A
Mitchell M B
Madison R
Mippleton W H
Mott W W
Marcelle Prof W
Miller E
Maroom G E
Moffatt J N
Nagle D 5
Owen J
Odell S K
Parks D A K
Patterson J
Patterson J E
Pope L E
Polk D F G
Pigot W
Ridley G W
Ramsey J
Richardson J
Russell N
Sloan A
Shrigen & Purgerson
Strong C
Searles J J
Sietgen J M
Sims L
Shepherd P M
Smith W L
Smith P
Taylor C N
Tillman J F
Thivenit R N
Tally R 2
Tennant J S
Thomas T W
Taylor W F
Upton General E
Vance W Jr
Weatherly Knox &
Ward J R
Walker J
Walker J
Webb R W
Watt S M
White W W
Williamson General B
Williams H E

INITIALS.

Secretary of Templars' Society "S S"

FOREIGN LIST.

Giussi A
Vollino F

NOTICES.

REFINED
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI

Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.

Packed 5 & 10 Gallons each. Cans are shipped packed. Cannot break or leak in Transit, and for Price List, apply to

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
Cincinnati, O.

FRENCH JOHN'S
Eating House,
Irving Block,
No. 258 Second Street.

To my many Patrons in the Country:

I respectfully beg of you to inform your customers and friends that I have removed to above address and respectfully solicit their patronage. Thanking them for past favors, I remain, yours, etc.,

FRENCH JOHN.

Memphis, Tenn., July 31, 1869. 1t

Notice.

Cotton will remain at the Office of the Board of Registration, in the Court House, for the 4th, 5th and 6th days of August, 1869, which day I will be in attendance to register all persons entitled to vote.

Upon Night and Day.

FRENCH JOHN,
Irving Block, No. 258 Second street.

jy30

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McCAIN, of Fayette County, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES SAMUEL, both formerly and now of the city of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES SMITH, of Shelby Depot, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES SHEEHAN, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSHUA LOVING, of Brownsville, Haywood county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

GINS.

PRATT'S
SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample picking the seed clean and light draught. It does not break the staple, and is easily managed.

The attention of planters is invited to the advantages of the "PRATT GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made.

It handles and bats without mixing the particles with the lint. Places the lint in even cotton sheets and with the gin saves a fourth of their crop usually lost. It will gather more than pay for itself in ginning 50 bales. A. N. GUERRANDON, of the Confederate Cotton Gin before the war, now a planter, is authorized to take pleasure in recommending to planters cotton ginned with the Pratt Gin, which he makes Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This gin separates the husks and boils from the seed cotton, and is pronounced by planters superior to every other gin for bottom lands. I have one upon my plantation in Washington county, Mississippi, and am pleased with it, and it gives entire satisfaction in every respect."

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. Planters will find it to their advantage before leaving the factory, to insure a good article.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any one in America. Many of the finish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Messrs. Hewell & Howell, No. 260 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses also kept on hand up and gins repaired by a skilful gin-wright. Gin being furnished with Pratt's Patent Saws.

O. W. TRUEHEART,
Agent for Daniel Pratt.

jy16 1d&w

COTTON GINS.

Allison Bros.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s
IMPROVED COTTON GIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Iron, Guns, Cutlery, Etc.,

210 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.

PLANTERS or merchants desiring to purchase Gin Stands will do well to call and be satisfied that we are Sole Agents for E. CARVER & CO'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS. The unequalled beauty of the staples of cotton ginned on their well known Gin Stands, the lightness of their improved running gear, the freedom of lint, and many other acknowledged advantages, make them more desirable than in former years, when, as they now say themselves,

LEGAL.

WM. HUNTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Late Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis.

Office No. 40 North Court Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Will prosecute claims against the Federal Government for STEAMERS and other craft lost while in the service of the United States during the war, and practice in all the Courts of Memphis and the Supreme Court.

jy28

NOTICE.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

In order not to disturb the Spring morning work on the Levees, the Board of Levee Commissioners will receive proposals for constructing Levees in Bolivar county, Mississippi, from Memphis to Covington, 18 miles in length, until the 20th day of August, 1869. Plans and specifications for work remain open until the day of letting.

By order of the Board.

A. E. WINFIELD, President.

jy28

TURNING GOODS.

GRIFFIN, HANDSMAN & CO., of Boston, Mass., have established a branch of their business in this city, and are now prepared to turn all kinds of

Wood Work for Machinery,

Such as Spindles, Rollers, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pulleys, Shafts, Cotton Gin Rollers, Cotton Gin Pulleys, Cotton Gin Shafts, Cotton Gin Saw Arbors, Cotton Gin Saw Mandrels, Cotton Gin Saw Collars, Cotton Gin Saw Boxes, Cotton Gin Saw Pinions, Cotton Gin Saw Gears, Cotton Gin Saw Frames, Cotton Gin Saw Bearings, Cotton Gin Saw Hangers, Cotton Gin Saw Pulleys, Cotton Gin Saw Shafts